The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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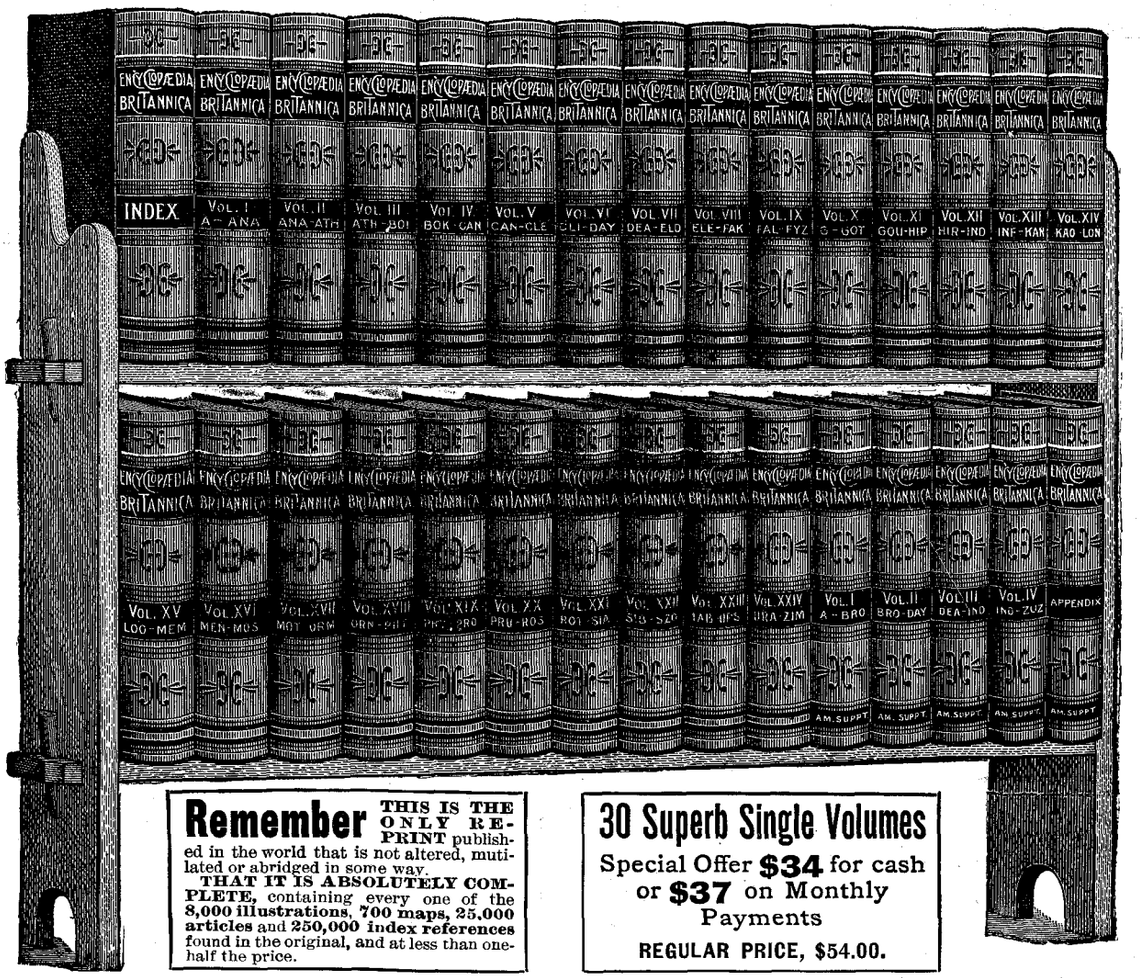

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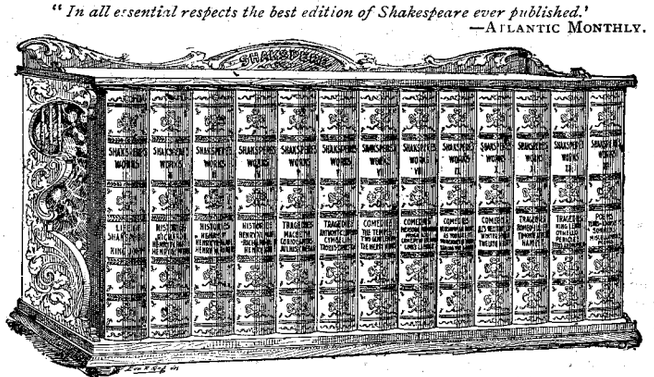

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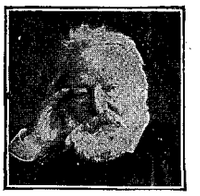

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The Literary Digest

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THE CHINESE ENIGMA.

REPORTS that the ministers and other foreigners in Peking are living have become so frequent and positive that hope is entertained in some quarters that they may be true. The Springfield *Republican*, for example, remarks that if the Chinese "are now engaged in kicking up a dust-storm in the eyes of the powers in order to gain time for a prolonged military conflict, it is somewhat remarkable that without previous arrangement, apparently, this game of duplicity should be played so skilfully and harmoniously by all the Chinese ministers in foreign capitals. If Wu in Washington and What's-his-name in London, and the other pigtail diplomats in Paris and Berlin, who insist that the ministers are alive, have been simply lying all this time, in unison with the head prevaricators in China, they have been displaying the most extraordinary team work of which diplomacy has any record." The Chinese Government, through Li Hung Chang and Minister Wu Ting Fang, have actually promised to deliver the ministers alive at Tien-Tsin if the powers will stop their military operations against Peking; but the powers have come to have so little faith in Chinese assurances that they distrust this proposal and intend to start for the Chinese capital at once. To delay the advance, says the New York *Times*, "may be to consign the legations to preventable extermination; to accept the conditions of suspension may not secure the release of the ministers alive, and may be construed by the Chinese in control at Peking as an indication of weakness and fear on the part of the allies." The command to the viceroys not to allow a single foreigner to escape from the interior affects 2,000 or more missionary workers who are isolated in inland towns.

Considerable indignation has been aroused by the reports of looting and outrage by European soldiers in the capture of the native city of Tien-Tsin. It is said that the Chinese, when the city was taken, killed many of their women to keep them from falling into the hands of the troops of the allies, and from subsequent reports it appears that their fears were well-founded. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "The account of the looting of Tien-Tsin is appalling. If the brigands who engaged in it were the people relied upon to rescue the hapless foreigners at Peking, it is no wonder that they are still without relief." The Tien-Tsin correspondent of the New York *Sun*, under the date of July 15, says of the looting and plundering:

"This day has been devoted entirely to looting the native city, and it is impossible to cable a description of the scenes that were enacted there. Millions of taels' worth of property have been taken. [A tael is about two thirds of $1.] The whole city is filled with an indiscriminate mob of Chinese and soldiers of all nationalities, who are breaking open stores and smashing chests and safes and rushing hither and thither with their arms filled with silks, furs, jewelry, silver bars, and money. . . . The American and Japanese troops were the only ones who made any attempt to restrain the civilian or soldier looters. The men of both these commands behaved well, the conduct of the Japanese being especially commendable under the circumstances. . . . Fires have been started throughout the city and men are fighting in the streets over loot. Revolvers have been drawn and threats of shooting are not uncommon. The Chinamen sometimes offer a show of resistance against being plundered, and in these cases are shot."

The despatches from Berlin credit the German Emperor with a singular farewell address to an expedition that sailed from Bremerhaven for China on Friday of last week. Some of the sentences from different parts of the speech are reported as follows:

"That a people like the Chinese should cast to the winds international rights a thousand years old and treat with scorn the sanctity of an ambassador and the rights of hospitality in a manner so horrible, is unprecedented in the history of the world. Every civilization not founded on Christianity is sure to be brought to naught. . . . . .

"If you close with the enemy, remember this: Spare nobody. Make no prisoners. Use your weapons so that for a thousand years hence no Chinaman will dare look askance at any German. Open the way for civilization once for all. . . . . .

"May the blessing of God rest on your banners, and may He vouchsafe to you to find a path for Christianity in that far-off country."

Despite the many fears expressed that the anti-foreign outbreak would spread to the southern and western provinces of the empire, and despite the large headlines in many newspapers an-

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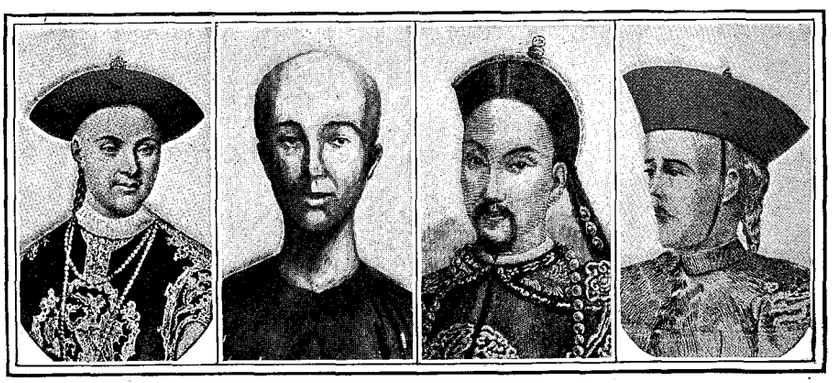
SOME OF THE CURRENT "PORTRAITS" OF TSZE HSI AN, THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA.

nouncing that "all China" is "aflame," actual violence to foreigners seems to have been confined thus far to the province of Pechi-li (or Chih-li), in which Peking is located, and the neighboring provinces of Shan-tung, Honan (the most intensely anti-foreign province in China), Shan-si, and Manchuria, where a small Russo-Chinese war is in progress along the Amur River. The disorder seems to be spreading, however, and the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese in all parts of the empire is becoming very threatening.

The American Doctrine.—"It should always be understood that the 3,000,000 square miles, or thereabouts, in Mongolia, Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, Manchuria, and lesser dependencies contain only perhaps 25,000,000 inhabitants. Not less than 95 per cent. of the subjects of the Emperor of China are Chinese who live in China proper, or the edge of Manchuria nearest to China.

"Such occupancy and use of a great country is entitled to respect, and it makes a title too strong to be denied. Ethically, the Chinese have perhaps the most perfect claim to the land they live in that can be shown for any important people of the entire globe. In the business view of the situation, also, it is undeniable that fair play for all interested nations, which means freedom of competition, a healthful rivalry for trade advantages, and the most rapid commercial development possible to bring about without wholesale tyranny and oppression, would be best served if the Chinese could be confirmed in the sole government and use of their country, provided that the central authority in Peking should be reasonably progressive and broad, and strong enough to maintain order and enforce its treaty obligations to other nations. A united and independent China would mean a China in which peace-loving and honest nations might compete to good advantage with these which rely largely upon force and fraud for the advancement of their interests.

"This is the American doctrine, and it is the conclusion forced upon open-minded persons by the logic of the situation."—*The Cleveland Leader.*



SOME CURRENT "PORTRAITS" OF KWANG-SU, EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The Chinese Army.—"The grand staff of the Russian army in St. Petersburg estimates the total number of Chinese troops, on the strength of information from their military agents in China, at 1,752,000. This grand total is made up of 205,000 field troops composed of 50,000 Manchurian regular and 20,000 irregular troops, 125,000 active and 10,000 disciplined troops; 689,000 reserves, composed of 13,000 field troops of Peking, 75,000 called by the name of the Eight Flags troops in Peking, 95,000 of the Eight Flags troops in the provinces, and 506,000 of the Lu-iu or Green Flags, and 858,000 troops of various other denominations, including guards, reserves, gendarmes, Manchurian militia—103,000—river and canal guards, transport convoys, and troops formed of men of different alien races. It is admitted that these figures can not be accepted as absolutely accurate, owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct information from Chinese sources. On paper there are 60,000 cavalry and 850,000 infantry and artillery. Many of the so-called cavalry have no horses, and only a few detachments are armed with carbines and rifles. The great majority still carry lances and bows and arrows. A very small portion of the artillery has received any special training. The batteries stationed in Chih-li and Turkestan are considered to be the best. Most of the Green Flag troops and the reserves are totally untrained. The best drilled troops, who have been under foreign instructors, are the detachments of Gen. Ni Shi Chen—15,000 men—and of Gen. Yuan Shih Kai—17,000 men—the latter being employed for the defense of the coast of the Gulf of Pechi-li, Betana, and Taku. These detachments are chiefly armed

"With a smile that was childlike and bland." "And we fell on that heathen Chinee." "The hands that were played by that heathen Chinee."

BRET HARTE'S POEM BROUGHT UP TO DATE. —*The Philadelphia North American.*

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VICE-ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF,
Commanding Russian Squadron.

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VICE-ADMIRAL BENDEMANN,
Commanding German Squadron.

NAVAL COMMANDERS IN CHINESE WATERS.

with Mauser rifles, of which about 900,000, it is stated, have been imported into China by German and English firms the last three years."—*St. Petersburg Correspondence London Times.*

Shall We Sell Guns to the Heathen?—"The powers profess to have been entirely ignorant of the extent to which China had supplied herself with European-made guns and ammunition. Now, in the outburst of wisdom that follows the event, it is gravely proposed that the civilized nations of the world, which have brought to perfection the instruments of destruction, shall monopolize their use, and prohibit their sale to barbarians—meaning in this case those peoples of the earth less able to kill than we are. If Boers and Chinamen and Indians, Asiatic and American, can be kept from owning rifles and cannon, they will be less dangerous to the nations that want their trade or their land. But what are guns made for if not to sell? Has not German industry been reaping the benefit of the trade which all the powers have been so anxious to develop with China? China did not wish it; we forced her ports, and she opened her country to us on any large scale only after the war with Japan revealed both to her and to the outside world how hopeless would be any attempt at resistance. Strange that we should be surprised when, compelled at the cannon's mouth to buy, she elected to buy cannon! The disconcerting promptness of his choice shows how quick was the despised Celestial to strengthen the weakest point in his civilization. But if we had let him alone, he never would have bought Mausers. If we are to develop China, we must expect to see her armed. England, with her firm grip on India, has found it impossible to keep the barbarous mountain tribes of the remote interior from supplying themselves with modern rifles. No measures which the European governments can adopt will avail to keep China from buying of the manufacturers through third parties, as long as China remains an independent power. Even if they could, Chinese workmen are skilful enough to learn to make guns themselves, when they have got our models. A civilized China means an armed China. It all goes together."—*The New York Evening Post.*

The World Can Not Exist Half Civilized and Half Savage.—"Among modern ideas there are two which have had a marked effect upon the relations of governments with each other. One is that the earth was made for man in the aggregate, and that every man has a right to go where he pleases and be protected there or protect himself. When penetrating Central Africa, he does not expect any local authority to protect him, and he takes his gun and defends himself, and is held to be justified in so doing. When he goes into China or Japan or Turkey, he expects to be protected, and, if not, his own Government will hold the Government of the country where he is responsible. For the second of these two ideas is that a government must maintain order and protect life and property, domestic and foreign. If it will not or can not do this, it has abdicated some of the most essential functions of government, and to that extent its existence as a government may be, and indeed must be, disregarded by other nations. A country

FROM TAKU TO PEKING.
Bird's-eye view of the country over which the allies are to march. The distance from Taku to Tien-Tsin is 27 miles and from Tien-Tsin to Peking, 79 miles.
—*From the London Sphere.*

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of savages may be invaded with impunity by any civilized nation and a government established. The right of occupancy of the earth rests at bottom upon the use made of it, and the people who do not properly or adequately use the earth must give way to those who will, and the people who will not form a government must yield to the people who can form a government, or have one ready to establish. . . . . .

"Mr. Lincoln said that the country could not exist half slave and half free. That was because the two parts were so closely connected. If they had had no dealings with each other, they could have remained in that discordant condition. The whole world has now grown together so closely that it can no longer exist half civilized and half savage. As to the savages who profess nothing that we recognize as a government, we know how to deal with them; we establish governments over them. With the savages who profess to possess a civilization, and who have a government which appears to go through all the motions of a supreme political power, the problem is not quite so simple, but it is essentially the same. They have got to establish a civilized government over themselves or have one established over them."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY AGAIN.

THE marking out of the provisional boundary between Alaska and Canada, which is to hold as a dividing line until a permanent line can be agreed upon, reveals the fact that a strip of the Porcupine gold-field, about 100 miles long and 20 miles wide, which has heretofore been claimed as American soil, falls on the Canadian side of the line. It has so often come to pass in international boundary disputes that a temporary line is made the permanent one that American newspapers seem to feel that now is the time to make their objections known. The New York *Journal* (Dem.), for example, says:

"At the behest of Great Britain President McKinley has hauled down the American flag from a strip of Alaskan territory twenty miles wide and one hundred miles long. The land thus abandoned is as much a portion of the United States as Manhattan Island.

"In this strip of American territory, purchased from Russia thirty-three years ago, there are American mines and American miners, American farmers, American sawmills, and American lumber camps. They have all been turned over to England, lock, stock, and barrel, as a gift from His Imperial Majesty—the Republican President. . . . . .

"Why not bar the flag with the cross of St. George and let the hybrid banner float over the United States of England?"

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) says: "The executive act of surrender is at once evidence of perfidy to the people, and of the oft-denied, but nevertheless existent, McKinley-Salisbury alliance." The New York *Sun*, a strongly Republican paper, says

"We consider it a duty to inform Secretary Hay that American sentiment is not likely to tolerate compromise lines that mark off to any European power, however friendly we may be to that power, any portion of American territory.

"The Monroe doctrine forbids. The platform of the Republican Party forbids. Mr. Hay's chief, William McKinley, forbids.

"That ought to be enough, any personal arrangement between Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote to the contrary notwithstanding."

The other side of the case is presented in the following comment by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"However unsatisfactory the *modus vivendi* may be to some of the people in southeastern Alaska, they ought to console themselves with the reflection that it is much more unsatisfactory to the Canadians. They gain, it is true, jurisdiction—pending the final settlement of the boundary question—over some gold-bearing lands which they will soon work out. They do not, however, reach any port or tide-water. All goods going to Dawson City via Alaskan waters will have to pass over American territory and pay customs duties if not 'miners' belongings.' The Canadian Government would have conceded everything else had it been able to get a harbor on tide-water. It has complained bitterly because it failed in that.

"It is the conviction of the American Government that the true boundary line runs where Americans have contended it ran ever since Alaska was purchased. That position will be adhered to in future negotiations. Nevertheless, it was the belief last year and is still that it is wise and proper to agree provisionally on a dividing line, even tho it falls short of the true line. The agreement puts an end to disputes between Canadian and American miners and local authorities which might have led to bloodshed."

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CUBAN SCANDAL.

THE detailed report upon the postal frauds in Cuba presented by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, and the arrest of Director of Posts Rathbone, have had the effect of bringing this subject once more into prominence. The leading points in the report are thus summarized by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"The story of the looting of the Cuban post-office is remarkable in that the thieving began almost as soon as the American officials reached Havana, and that it was carried on by the connivance apparently of half a dozen men, some of them high in office. Neely appears to have been the chief embezzler, and is charged with having taken about $130,000. His salary was $1,800 per annum, and in three months he deposited in bank to his private account $1,859.75. In the course of the next six months he had deposited about $35,000. He is charged not only with embezzlement, but with accepting bribes from a corporation engaged to furnish the post-offices and with issuing duplicate salary warrants. His account of expenses is also believed to be fraudulent. It is shown now that there was no real check upon him. The auditors of accounts had no means of telling what he had received, and Director-General Rathbone approved any requisition he chose to make. Whether Rathbone and the auditors were in collusion with Neely has not been conclusively proved, but there is a very strong suspicion that all were acting together. Director-General Rathbone is charged with other offenses, especially with the drawing of two warrants for $500 each for which he has rendered no account. He accepted his office when the salary was fixed at $4,000, but in less than a month demanded and was allowed $5 per day for expenses. Six months later the complaisant Postmaster-General increased his salary to $6,500, but cut off the per diem allowance. The Director-General nevertheless continued to collect $5 per day for expenses, and took on this account $1,365 from the postal revenues without authority. He also demanded a house, and this having been conceded, he proceeded to furnish it at the expense of Cuba and added clothing for his coachman and footman to the furniture account. He also made trips to the United States with his family at the expense of the Cuban post-office, and put in a bill for $236.15 alleged to be his personal hotel expenses for eight days, during which he was in New York awaiting a steamer."

The frank publicity which has thus far been given to every act of the dishonest Cuban postal officials elicits praise from papers of every political affiliation. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that "the discredit which they have inflicted on this country would be immeasurably increased if any guilty man were allowed, through influence or negligence, to escape the penalty that he deserves to pay." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) declares that "few administrations in this or any other country, on the eve of an important Presidential election, would have had the courage to make public in all its details, and apparently without screening or palliating anything, such a story as Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report tells." Even the Washington *Times* (Dem.), which credits the Administration with a desire to "whitewash" the whole affair, nevertheless admits that the President is "making the best of a bad situation" and that "the job is being handled with commendable intelligence." The Columbia *State* (Dem.), however, condemns the delay in bringing Rathbone to

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justice, and asks if it is possible that "as a former agent of Hanna, Rathbone has a 'cinch' on the Administration?" The Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.) says: "The country may congratulate itself, however, that the dastardly doings of this gang of Western place-holders have been dragged into the light before they had time to organize their schemes of spoliation upon a more elaborate scale. The sorry experience should have a useful effect in so stirring popular indignation that a repetition of these scandals will be made impossible."

OUTLOOK FOR ANOTHER "THIRD" PARTY.

THE decision of the national committee of the Gold Democratic Party not to place a ticket in the field this year is taken by most of the gold papers as virtually a recommendation that those former Democrats who consider the currency issue paramount shall vote for McKinley, as many Gold Democrats are believed to have done in 1896. There are many other gold-standard advocates, however, who think that Mr. McKinley's expansion policy is fraught with as much menace to the republic as Mr. Bryan's silver policy, and they can not bring themselves to support either McKinley or Bryan. A committee appointed by a conference at the Plaza Hotel in New York, therefore, after a fruitless endeavor to persuade the Gold Democratic national committee to put up a ticket, has called a mass convention to meet in Indianapolis on the 14th to nominate candidates and frame a platform that will oppose imperialism and advocate the gold standard. This "third" party movement (it will be the eleventh party to place candidates in the field) is heartily indorsed by several influential papers. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), for example, says that "tho such a ticket might receive few votes, the organization in uniting independent Republicans and sound money Democrats could substantially aid in the election of a Democratic House of Representatives, which in the next Congress would put a spoke in the wheel of imperialism. It should not be necessary to insist that in this government of

MISS DEMOCRACY.—"Shoo, Bossy!"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

the people the elections for Congress are far more important in their results than is the election of a President." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) graphically presents the anti-Bryan and anti-McKinley view thus:

"The Republicans proclaim sound principles of finance, but an unsound theory of government. The Democrats assert the historic doctrine of republican government, but would ruin the people who live under it. . . . . .

"Never before was such an alternative of almost equally repugnant candidates pressed upon the American electorate. On the one side we have Mr. By-Ends reincarnate, smugly asserting, like Bunyan's prototype, 'I will never desert my principles, since I find them to be both harmless and profitable.' For leader

THE OLD FAIRY STORY.
MCKINLEY: "Now, son, if you ever find the end of that rainbow, you'll get a great bag of gold."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

of the people we have offered us, in him, a man whose pole-star is the party caucus, and whose conscience is party regularity; whose one rule of private action is that a rich man can do no wrong; who swallows his own words with the gusto of a gourmand putting away a dainty, and who invents moral sentiments only to trample upon them, when the time comes, without the flicker of an eyelid. Opposed to this compound of gelatin and hypocrisy is a fire-brand. Without personal dignity; cheapening the august office which he seeks by his clamorous pursuit of it; inconstant as the moon; a professional agitator; a Silverite, and Heaven knows what else; a President in whose hands the civil service would be looted and the personnel of the public service degraded. Mr. Bryan would drive thousands of voters to the arms of McKinley did not that gentleman's imperialistic policy deter them. Now it is an insult to our intelligence to be told that we are bound to vote for one or the other. One or the other will be elected President undoubtedly; but if some four-square man of the ancient civic virtues were to be put upon a third ticket, the political managers would find how gladly a multitude of Americans would 'throw away their votes' so as best to make them count for manliness and a good cause."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) suggests some possible candidates. It says:

"Thomas B. Reed, who represents all that McKinley is not, could render splendid public service by consenting to accept such a nomination to the Presidency. He would stand in no danger of having his professional duties interfered with by an election, and would represent what thousands want to vote for. It is intimated, and probably with truth, that Mr. Reed can not be had. But there are others. Ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson, who has always resolutely held the courage of his convictions, would make a creditable nominee for the Presidency, or ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, our own strenuous patriot. For the Vice-Presidential nomination such Democrats as Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana or William Everett of Massachusetts offer good material. Other names that suggest themselves in connection with an anti-imperialist third

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ticket are John J. Valentine of San Francisco, president of the Wells Fargo Express Company, or Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, Col.,—and the list might be extended.

"Men can be found to bear the standard which has been set up by the New York conference, and the practical work of enlisting them should be engineered with energy and wisdom. In a word, all possible agencies should be employed to keep the United States true to the Declaration of Independence, to the Constitution, and to the things which they safeguard for the honor, the well-being, and the perpetuity of an undiluted and righteous democracy."

This independent movement does not escape the ridicule that often attends such efforts. The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.) calls its promoters "cowards and cranks," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.) refers to them as "intellectual curiosities, psychological inverts and political tyros." "Practical and sensible men," remarks the Nashville *American* (Dem.), "prefer to cast their ballots for some candidate who has a show of election." The Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) says:

"How utterly illogical the third-ticket proposition is may clearly be seen. If the republic is really in danger as between two evils why should not these political purists patriotically weigh the evils comparatively, ascertain which evil will probably develop the slower, vote for that one and give the people a chance to save the republic by awakening before the ruin is complete? The third-ticket principle is in the interests of chaos, not of order. It cannot win, and it only prevents a clear view of the issues by the honest voter. It is a cowardly attempt to dodge the duties of good citizenship by pretending an independence which is only eccentricity."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.), to show the insignificance of "third-party" movements, gives the following table showing the poll at the Presidential elections since 1872. The "eccentric" column contains the aggregate vote of the Prohibition, Labor, and Socialist parties. The one year, 1892, when the third party, the Populists, polled a large vote, resulted, observes *The Sun*, in the loss of the party's identity and its absorption by the Democratic Party. Here is the table:

	Regular.	*3d Tickets.*	*Eccentric.*	*Total.*
1872	6,431,149	29,408	5,608	6,466,165
1876	8,318,835	81,740	12,158	8,412,733
1880	8,891,088	307,306	11,012	9,209,406
1884	9,759,351	133,825	151,809	10,044,985
1888	10,978,449	150,913	251,498	11,380,860
1892	10,733,026	1,041,029	285,297	12,059,352
1896	13,560,902	132,870	181,881	13,875,653

INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA NEAR AT HAND.

THE announcement from Washington that it is the intention of the Government to withdraw American troops from Cuba in eight or nine months, and leave the inhabitants of that island in possession of self-government, is hailed by the Administration papers as a vindication of Republican good faith and a fulfilment of the pledge made by Congress two years ago. A convention will be held in Cuba this fall for the purpose of framing a constitution, and as soon as the new government is in working order the Administration expects to retire from the island. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) declares that the work of the American Government in Cuba has been "a great and noble achievement." The difference between the present and former condition of Cuba is in part summed up by that paper as follows:

"In two years from conquest and eighteen months after formal occupation the summons is issued to the choice of a constitutional convention. The Cuban army was peacefully dissolved and its strongest division became the efficient police of Havana. Order and security exist over the island. Freedom for marriage and lay sepulture have come. The revenues have been freed from a debt charge of $12,602,000 and military charges of $5,896,000. The Spanish army was supported by Cuba. Ours pays its own bills. Where nothing had been spent for sanitation, in 1899 $3,052,282 was devoted to this reform, and in Havana alone deaths from yellow fever in August, 1899, dropped to ten, where in the last year of peace, 1896, they had been 296 in the same month. In Santiago, to take one instance, the water supply was doubled, the death-rate halved, the birth-rate increased, sewage introduced, and yellow fever suppressed. Throughout all the island these changes went on. Out of nearly 300,000 children of school age only 49,414 had ever been in a schoolhouse. To-day Cuba has a school system covering the island, and this month 2,500 teachers are enjoying the hospitality and sharing the instruction of the oldest and most conspicuous university in America."

It is generally assumed by the Republican papers that the President has never swerved from the original determination, expressed in the Teller resolution of 1898, to leave "the government and control of the island to its people." "While the clamor about bad faith and forcible annexation," says the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.), "has been heard from quarters naturally disposed to make trouble for the President, his representatives have been steadily at work toward the end of American withdrawal as soon as the Cubans have organized a stable government of their own." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), however, thinks that very practical motives have influenced the decision of the Administration at this time. It declares that "the regiments which have been in Cuba for nearly two years are badly needed elsewhere," and adds:

"It was on this account, more than from any discovery of the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves or from any desire to fulfil the Government's independence-pledge to the Cubans, that the troops in Cuba were thought of. The happy thought struck the Administration that, if the Cubans could by competent authority be pronounced ready for self-government, the United States soldiers now in the island could be withdrawn from it safely and despatched to China. . . . . .

"Another reason alleged for the President's sudden discovery that the privilege of self-government should be conferred on Cuba is the fear expressed in some Republican quarters that the Administration's continued failure to carry out the Government's pledge of Cuban independence is likely to be prejudicial to the Republican ticket in the coming campaign."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.), which expresses surprise that the Cubans are unwilling to hold fast to "their present blessings," concludes that "they must have their experiment, no matter what the cost," and advises that "no strings be placed on their independence." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) compares the President's policy in Cuba and the Philippines, and says: "Had the same spirit animated our Government in its dealings with the Filipinos as has been displayed in the treatment of the Cubans, it might now have been possible to point to a similar record of bloodless victory." The Cuban papers in Havana, the *Discusion* and *Nacion*, are both agreed that the moral influence of the United States over Cuba is inevitable, but refuse to admit the right of the United States to impose restrictions on the island. If the United States merely wishes to counsel Cuba against a costly army and navy and not to contract a heavy debt, says the *Discusion*, it will find Cuba in perfect accord.

Many American papers believe that the annexation of Cuba will take place in a few years by the voluntary wish of its people. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"The native possibilities of the island preclude that it shall be left a semi-civilized wilderness like Nicaragua. The party of progress will undoubtedly try to maintain the standards of civilization which the Americans have established. It is morally impossible that with no experience of self-government, they should maintain them as well as people who have administered affairs for two centuries.

"Then will come the Cuban demand for annexation. That is as inevitable as that the year 1925 shall follow the year of 1900. When that demand comes the question of Cuban annexation will be before the American people. If we don't want them we need

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not take them. But a nation which refused to leave the Philippines to a reign of internecine strife and anarchy, when that course would have been to its own profit, is not likely to hear the appeal of a people much nearer home unmoved. The Cubans are morally certain, in the evolution of self-government, to clamor for annexation, and it is morally certain that we shall admit them."

ASSASSINATION OF KING HUMBERT.

WHATEVER may have been the motive of the assassin who ended the life of King Humbert of Italy last Sunday, it is considered probable by many papers that the lot of Italy's people will not be improved by the change of sovereigns thus summarily brought about. The New York *Herald*, for example, says: "Italy has traveled a troubled economic and political pathway in recent years, and, aside from her grief over King Humbert as a man, she may have further cause for sorrow in the consequences which may follow his taking off at the present crisis in national affairs." Italy's peasantry are often described as the most heavily oppressed people in Europe, impoverished by the grievous taxes levied to support an army and navy far out of proportion to the financial ability of the people to pay for them. As King Humbert was only a constitutional monarch, however, his ministries and the Italian Parliament are credited with much of the blame for the unequal system of taxation. Some of the king's good traits are told as follows in the New York *Sun*:

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

"Constantly throughout his reign he has tried to make the royal family as little burdensome as possible to the people, and a good part of his civil list has been applied to public purposes. Tho never as popular as his beautiful queen, he had won the esteem and the affection of the more orderly portion of his people. From the beginning he was obliged to take a greater personal share in the government than is customary in constitutional governments, and there is no doubt that Italy's part in the Triple Alliance is as much the work of King Humbert as of any of his ministers. As the statesmen who made the new Italy died away or became discredited, the people came to count more and more on the king's conduct of affairs.

"He had an opportunity to show the stuff he was made of in the great cholera epidemic of 1884. When Naples became panic-stricken and it seemed likely that the superstition and ignorance of the populace would lead to violence, King Humbert hastened to the city, went without a guard into the hospitals and the filthy slums, where the cholera was raging, and he remained in the city till the panic was over. Then he hastened to other cholera-stricken towns. The Italians have never forgotten that."

Several earlier attempts had been made on King Humbert's life, and he always showed a kindly and forgiving spirit toward his would-be assassins. A few months after his coronation, which took place in 1878, a lunatic named Salerno attempted to kill him, and when a court promptly sentenced Salerno to death, King Humbert immediately commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

King Humbert was born in 1844, entered the army while a mere lad, and showed desperate courage in several campaigns. He was married in 1868 to his first cousin, Princess Margherita, who survives him.

Italy's new king is thus described by the New York *Times*:

"Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Marie Janvier, Prince of Naples, succeeds to the throne of Italy. He was born at Naples on November 11, 1869, and as Crown Prince held the rank of lieutenant general, and commanded the Tenth Italian Army Corps.

"Victor, when Crown Prince, married Helene, third daughter of Prince Nicholas I., ruler of Montenegro, October 24, 1896. . . .

"The new king is a cultivated young fellow, intelligent and sympathetic. He has not been, however, in robust health, and there was some question at one time of his abdicating in favor of the Duke of Aosta, his cousin, now heir to the throne of Italy. In his military duties he was held to be conscientious, but in this direction his experience necessarily has been limited.

"Victor's wife is twenty-eight years old. She is a woman of perfect physical development, with large, lustrous eyes and coal-black hair. She is known throughout Europe as an excellent horsewoman and a good shot, excelling in these accomplishments. She has an excellent knowledge of French and German, speaks English fairly well, and has dipped into poetry, two volumes of her verse having been printed some years ago and circulated in the Montenegro Court. One of her sisters is the wife of the Russian Grand Duke, Peter Nicolaivitch, and another is wedded to Prince George of Leuchtenberg.

"The new king's training is said to have been more rigid than that of any other prince in Europe. He lived like a Spartan till he became of age, and his studies were of the most extensive character, ranging from military science to the literature of his own land. He speaks several languages perfectly, and will be altogether, probably, the most accomplished monarch in existence."

Prince Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugene Genoa Joseph Marie, Duke of Aosta, now becomes heir-apparent to the throne of Italy. He is 31 years of age, and is a major general in the Italian army. He married Princess Helene of Orléans in 1895, and they have one son, born in 1898.

HUMBERT.

In the August number of *The Forum* Mr. H. Remsen Whitehouse tells something of the uneven distribution of taxes in Italy. We make the following brief extracts from his article:

"Italians now enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the most heavily taxed nation in Europe. . . . Statisticians affirm that the poorer classes of Italy are burdened with 50 per cent of the national tribute. How near the truth this estimate may be it is difficult to say, but it is certain that in the majority of instances luxuries escape, or are but lightly touched, while the very essentials of life, such as corn, salt, petroleum, etc., are exorbitantly taxed. The 'lotto' (government lotteries) net about

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27,000,000 lire to the state; depleting the public pocket to the extent of nearly 70,000,000 lire, coming principally from the small wage-earners and the laboring classes. The duties on salt benefit the treasury from 54,000,000 to 59,000,000 lire. A quintal (220 lbs.) of salt, which costs the state about 32 cents (lire 1.62) to produce, is sold to the people for $8 (lire 40). Petroleum, which costs the government lire 17 the quintal, is sold at about lire 65. The tax on grain, which has climbed as high as lire 7.50 the quintal, causes about 45,000,000 lire to flow annually into the public coffers. in consequence, a good harvest at home means a falling-off of imports; thus jeopardizing the financial equilibrium. . . . . .

"In the south the saddle-horse and the four-in-hand of the rich pay no tax, because, it is argued, such luxuries cost money, but bring in no pecuniary return. On the other hand, the donkey or the mule of the peasant, which carries his produce to market, or draws his plow, being considered an implement of labor, and consequently a source of gain, must pay the tax."

THE NEW ORLEANS ANTI-NEGRO RIOT.

THE mob which roamed the streets of New Orleans during the last half of last week, shooting, stabbing, and beating every negro that appeared outdoors, and burning several negro houses and one fine negro school before order was restored, has been made the text for considerable moralizing. The crowd of hoodlums, most of them under 20 years of age, were angered by the desperate resistance to arrest made by the negro Robert Charles, who killed or wounded five police officers and a boy before he was himself brought down by a rifle-ball; but the mob's illogical attack on all negroes, as a punishment for the crimes of one of them, is believed by many papers to reveal a race-hatred in the Southern metropolis that bodes ill for the future. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks that this Southern tragedy "could not happen in a civilized community unless its civic virtue had been enfeebled by a long training of indulgence in acts not more lawful but less absurdly senseless," and "it is impossible not to suspect softening of the sense of responsibility of even the superior part of the community where outrages on negroes are concerned."

It is noteworthy, however, that the Southern papers condemn the rioters fully as strongly as those in the North. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, for example, says::

"The bloody horseplay of the mobs is full of instruction for the whole South. It is evident that the grand idea of white supremacy has become the stalking-horse of anarchy, in this part of the Union. It can not be too quickly and conclusively shown that negro rule was not shattered for the mere purpose of placing the reins in the hands of white disciples of the commune. The Caucasian is now in control of all departments of the Government, and he must attest his claim to superiority by a rigid and impartial exercise of power. Every industrious and law-abiding negro must be protected in his life and property; the thriftless and lawless must be punished by inflexible, but purely legal, methods. Communities can not, any more than individuals, afford to play with fire."

Some of the Northern papers express fears that an outcome of the race feeling displayed in New Orleans may be a bloody race war that will convulse the South as disastrously as the war of thirty-five years ago. The New Orleans *Picayune* says in reply:

"There is no danger of a race war in these Southern States. The great body of the white people want nothing of the sort, and the great masses of the negroes are quite as averse to it. There is no reason for any such conflict. The negroes are at work at the various industries where they are needed. Their labor is a necessity to the country. If they are displaced, some other equally competent workers must take their place.

"The negro is not oppressed. He is as free as his employer. He works or not as may please him, and he is not even dominated by trade-union organizations. All trades are open to him in these Southern States, and the truth that there is no extensive agitation or disturbance in the industrial or social status of all the people of the South is established by the fact that some seven million negroes are working peacefully among twenty million whites, and this has been going on for years.

"There are bad negroes, and just as bad whites, and every nerve ought to be strained to bring them all to punishment; but the fact that individuals of either race commit outrages and all sorts of crimes is no reason the entire race should be blamed or held responsible.

"There is no sort of danger of a general race conflict, because it can not be brought on by a mob of hoodlums; but such lawless demonstrations can do irreparable damage to this city, to the State, and to the Southern States. Such outrages must be prevented at any cost, and the perpetrators must be crushed down without mercy or remorse. That is the duty of the good people of New Orleans, and they can not delay a moment in undertaking the work."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Ananias could read the despatches from Shanghai, he would be content to remain dead.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ANOTHER reason why China should be thoroughly whipped is that it has no islands to sell us after the job is done.—*The Chicago Record.*

AFTER the straightforward policy of the powers in dealing with China, any duplicity on the part of the Chinese would be doubly shocking.—*The Detroit News.*

IT is manifest that this year will prove no exception to the good old rule that it is the politician out of office who considers the country in danger.—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"Well," said one Kansas City delegate, "we got 16 to 1 into the platform." "Yes," answered the other, "and my hope is that it'll stay there peaceable instead of breaking out into the campaign."—*The Washington Star.*

SOMEBODY in Kansas City has been reading a learned paper on "The Veracity of the Hexateuch." You may not know what the Hexateuch is, but you can rest assured that it is not a Chinaman.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

NUTMEG ON GREATER.—Connecticut is not to be the name of Monitor No. 8 after all, Secretary Long having yielded to protests. The Nutmeg State will now demand that its name shall be conferred on something greater.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IN CHINA.—Voices from Without: "Help! help! We are in peril of murder!"

The Diplomat: "Have patience, gentlemen, and don't interfere. We are just now taking your case under consideration."—*Le Monde Illustré.*

PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES IN CURRENT HISTORY.

FOLLOWING are some further words of common occurrence in the Chinese despatches.

Chifu (a prefect)	chî″fū′.
Chihtai (governor-general, usually of two provinces)	chî″tāi′.
Chun-chi (grand council of state)	chūn″chî′.
Chung tang (one of the six grand secretaries of state)	chūng″tāng′.
Fan-Kwei (foreigners, foreign devils)	fān″ kwê′ĭ.
Hsiang (village)	hsî-āng′.
Hu (lake)	hū.
Kiao (a sect)	kî-ā′o.
Kotow (act of prostration)	ko-tau′.
Sehng (province)	sheng.

From Governor Roosevelt we learn that the pronunciation of his surname is rōz′ę-velt. Mr. Stevenson writes that his first name is pronounced ad′li. Another name in political annals often mispronounced is that of the mayor of New York, which should be pronounced van waik′. The name of Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis" and of the recently published "Knights of the Cross" is pronounced hen′rik sĭ″en-kĭ′ê-vich.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are invited to send queries relating to the pronunciation of names of men, places, or things of general interest in current history.

ą (as in sofa), g (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ą (accord), ā (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ĭ (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̄=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ŋ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ǫ (not) ō (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ŭ (düne) Ger., ʊ (up), ō (burn), v (van), x (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE LOVELIEST PASSAGE IN LITERATURE."

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, in a paper read lately before the Dante Society of London, finds one of Dante's chief titles to fame in his marvelous realistic treatment of the ideal, so that we yield credence wholly and absolutely to the magic of his imaginings. "Read where you will in the pages of the 'Divina Commedia,'" he remarks, "you will find this is one of the main causes of its hold on the attention of the world." But of all its wondrous passages, remarks the Poet Laureate, the love-story of Paolo Malatesta and Francesca da Rimini, "told in such exquisite accents, so veiled in music, so transfigured by verse, that even the sternest moralist, I imagine, can hardly bring himself to call it illicit," is the most alluring. The fact that Mr. Richard Mansfield is shortly to present Stephen Phillips's remarkable poetic drama of "Paolo and Francesca" to the American public lends especial interest to Mr. Austin's words at this time. Concerning this passage in the fifth canto of the "Inferno" he writes (in *The National Review*, July):

"I confess I think it the loveliest single passage in poetry ever written; yes, lovelier even than anything in Shakespeare, for it has all Shakespeare's genius, and more than Shakespeare's art; and I compassionate the man or woman who, having had the gift of birth, goes down to the grave without having read it. There is no such other love-story, no such other example of the *lacrymæ rerum*, the deep abiding tearfulness of things. Nothing should be taken from, nothing can be added to it. To me it seems sacred, like the Ark of the Covenant, that no one must presume to touch; and I own I tremble as I presume, here and there, to attempt, unavailingly, to translate it. It was my good fortune to be in Florence in the month of May, 1865, when the City of Flowers, the City of Dante, which then seemed peopled with nightingales and roses, was celebrating the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of her exiled poet; and those of us who loved him assembled in the Pagliano Theater to hear Ristori, Salvini, and Rossi repeat, to the accompaniment of living pictures, the best-known passages of the 'Divina Commedia.' One of those supreme elocutionists, who still lives, recited the story of Paola [*sic*] and Francesca; and from her gifted voice we heard of the *tempo de' dolci sospiri* and *i dubbiosi desiri*, the season of sweet sighs and hesitating desires, the *disiato riso*, the longed-for smile, the trembling kiss, the closing of the volume, and then the final lines of the canto:

> Mentre che l'uno spirto questo disse,
> L'altro piangeva si, che di pietade
> To venni men cosi com' io morisse:
> E caddi, come corpo morto cade.
>
> While the one told to us this dolorous tale,
> The other wept so bitterly, that I
> Out of sheer pity felt as like to die;
> And down I fell, even as a dead body falls.

"This unmatched tale of tender transgression and vainly penitential tears almost reconciles us to the more abstract description of punishment that precedes it, and the detailed account of pitiless penalty that follows it, in succeeding cantos; and the absolute fusion of the ideal and the real in the woful story imparts to it a verisimilitude irresistible even by the most unimaginative and incredulous. Rimini, Ravenna, Malatesta, are names so familiar to us all that any story concerning them would have to be to the last degree improbable to move our incredulity. But who is it that is not prepared to believe in the sorrows of a love-tale?

> Ah me! for aught that ever I could read,
> Could ever hear by tale or history,
> The course of true love never did run smooth.

"It is the greatest of all masters of the human heart, the greatest and wisest teacher concerning human life, who tells us that; and Dante, who in this respect is to be almost as much trusted as Shakespeare himself, makes Francesca, with her truly feminine temperament, say:

> Amor, che a nullo amato amar perdona,
> Mi prese del costui piacer si forte,
> Che, come vedi, ancor non m'abbandona.
>
> Love that compels all who are loved to love,
> Entangled both in such abiding charm,
> That, as you see, he still deserts me not.

As we hear those words, it is no longer Rimini, Ravenna, Malatesta, Paola, Francesca, that arrest our attention and rivet it by their reality. We are enthralled by the ideal realism, or realistic idealism, call it which you will, of the larger and wider world we all inhabit, of this vast and universal theater, of whose stage Love remains to-day, as it was yesterday, and will remain forever, the central figure, the dominant protagonist."

CHINA'S INTELLECTUAL AWAKENING.

SINCE the defeat which China suffered a few years ago at the hands of Japan, there has been a surprising awakening in the Middle Kingdom. That defeat opened the eyes of the Chinese—for the first time in forty centuries—to the superiority of Western civilization; and the result has been a great demand for Western books and newspapers, especially for translations of standard works on history, geography, and general science. In this awakening the well-known British "Society for the Diffusion of Christian and Other Knowledge among the Chinese" has taken a prominent part. Mr. Robert K. Douglas (*The Nineteenth Century*, June) gives the following interesting facts about this society and its work:

"The primary object with which the society was established was to gain by some means or other the ear of the intellectual classes. The founders felt that in a country such as China the motive power for the effectual working of a change should come from above and not from below, and that so long as the mandarins and *literati* were banded together in a league of ignorance, reforms would be impossible except by the drastic method of revolution. Their first efforts were directed, therefore, to supplying the educated classes with a literature which should enlighten their understandings, and show them a more perfect way of knowledge than their native books were able to point out. This was a wise step. It will be remembered that the Jesuit missionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries established themselves in the good graces of the Government and gained a wide influence at Peking by publishing translations of religious and scientific works in the pure literary style which Chinese scholars affect, and which is the only guise under which they are willing to acquaint themselves with new facts. Following this example the society set to work, and according to the eleventh report it has already issued rather more than 120 works on religious, scientific, and historical subjects. The result has been a triumphant success. The books have circulated far and wide through the provinces and have met with a ready sale. That they would have gained an audience in any circumstances there cannot be any doubt, but unquestionably events have fought in their favor. The war with Japan produced a deep and widespread impression. The ruin of the native armies and the destruction of their fleets brought home to the people for the first time the fact that they were behind the age; and they eagerly turned for instruction toward the same source which had so successfully armed Japan in the day of battle. A strong impetus was thus given to the study of Western learning, and the extent of this impetus can best be gaged by a comparison of the proceeds of the sales of the society's books in the two years 1893, before the war, and 1898, after it. In the first period $817 worth were sold, while in the second period the sum of $18,457 was realized. The books thus disposed of treat of all branches of Western learning, such, for example, as geography, history, sciences, and travel, besides the Bible. As an example of the way in which those of their books which met the public requirement were caught up, it may be mentioned that when a popular edition of Mackenzie's 'Nineteenth Century' was brought out, 4,000 copies out of an edition of 5,000 were sold within a fortnight. So unprecedented was such a rapid sale, and so continuous was the demand for this and other works, that the printing trade at Shanghai was completely nonplussed. The older houses could not meet the demand on their resources, and new printing establishments sprang up on all sides. The price of paper went up by

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leaps and bounds, and the binders were quite unable to cope with the work thus suddenly demanded of them.

"In China the law of copyright is practically unknown, and the temptation therefore to reprint works which have justified their appearance by their popularity is often too much for the somewhat weak morality of Chinese publishers. These literary pirates, like their congeners further West, are constantly on the watch for any works which are likely to repay the questionable enterprise of reprinting, and the unwonted success of the society's publications instantly marked them down as fitting and profitable spoil. A number of these books have been reprinted in the province of Sze-Chuan; and in most provinces the process is in full swing. However disturbing this may be to the society's assets, it is a marked acknowledgment of the success of the works they publish."

But, better still, the people are trying to work out their own intellectual salvation, says the writer, and are "seeking for light with an ardor which would have been deemed impossible before the Japanese war. . . . For the first time in the history of the people, the educated classes have become aware of their ignorance, and of their consequent impotence as a nation, and are holding out their hands for help." It is noteworthy, also, that the Chinese in California and in other Chinese colonies are "forming organizations and collecting money for the education of their stay-at-home countrymen in Western knowledge." Of the Chinese in Asia, Mr. Douglas says:

"Not only are they publishing on their own account translations of foreign works which they deem likely to be useful, but they are multiplying native newspapers at such a rate that if there existed a Chinese imperial library that establishment would before long be reduced to the present overcrowded condition of the British Museum. In 1895 only nineteen native newspapers enlightened the dark minds of the people. In 1898 this number was quadrupled, and the stream had since been pouring out with increased volume and without a check until the Dowager Empress threw cold water in a strongly worded edict on all such enterprises. The same chilling influence has lately been used for the suppression of the schools and colleges which were springing into life, and the promoters of these establishments have in many cases had to yield. But tho for the time being some of the outward symptoms of the agitation may be checked, the movement is going steadily on. The greed with which Western literature is being devoured is all the more remarkable since only 10 per cent. of the entire population are able to read, and it is by this small proportion of the people that the numerous editions of the imported books are devoured. On all sides evidences of the spread of knowledge are observable, and travelers have of late been amazed to find officials in distant provinces who can talk glibly on new scientific discoveries, and who are intimately acquainted with the constitutional histories of Western nations. Matters must have gone far when even so stanch an upholder of the doctrine of China for the Chinese as the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung himself advocates the cause of Western learning. In a recent state paper he recommends the addition of 'mathematics, map-drawing, and the elements of science' to the curriculum of the native schools, and 'a wide grasp of history, the science of government, and the study of foreign languages' to that of the colleges."

The Negro in Literature.—One of the most unique exhibits in the American section of the Paris Exhibition will be a complete bibliography of the pamphlets and books written by negro authors. This work has been carried on with great thoroughness for the past two years by Mr. Daniel Murray, of the Congressional Library, under the direction of the librarian of Congress, Mr. Herbert Putnam. The following account of this work is given in the Chicago *Times-Herald:*

"In Mr. Murray's preliminary list of books and pamphlets by negro authors there are 1,100 titles and about 1,200 writers. These beginnings have been found mostly in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington. The pamphlet literature is particularly interesting, as showing to what extent colored men became thinkers and scholars in days when it was a crime to teach negroes to read and write. These people without a country and without favor not only became educated, but what they wrote contributed greatly to the political, religious, and social questions of the day. Many of these earlier writers were educated in the West Indies. Much of their writing exhibited excellence of the highest order.

"The chief characteristic of nearly all of this early writing by negro authors was seriousness. There was but little fiction, poetry, or humor. How to destroy slavery and bring freedom and equality to the enslaved was the burden of most of the first negro authors. With the conquest of slavery negro authors lost their most inspiring theme. Since that time a very few men and women have gained name and fame as contributors to American literature.

"George W. Williams's 'History of the American Negro,' in two large volumes, is an interesting and valuable compilation. Bishop Payne's 'History of the A. M. E. Church,' Anna J. Cooper's essays, 'A Voice from the South,' Frederick Douglass's wonderful autobiography, the more recent publications by Booker T. Washington, Professor Du Boise, and the lives of Phillips and Sumner, by Archibald Grimke, and the literary productions of Paul Laurence Dunbar and Charles Chestnut are representative of the best things contributed to American literature by negro authors. These later books are what might be called the first productions of the negro in freedom. It is the first literary utterance of the negro who has been to school. It is also prophetic of what may be expected. It is a promise that authorship of a most interesting and valuable kind will develop in the course of the progressive life of the race."

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT CHARLESTON.

THE annual convention of the National Educational Association, in session in Charleston from July 10 to July 13, was as usual an event of importance in the educational world. Besides the address of the retiring president, Mr. O. T. Corson, the chief interest centered in the discussion of the establishment of a national university, led by President Harper of Chicago; the future of the small college, led by President Thompson of Ohio State University; and negro education, led by Mr. Booker T. Washington. Upon the first-named topic, the prevailing opinion seemed unfavorable to such a project, altho many favored making the Smithsonian Institution the nucleus for a higher national school of research for graduate students. The matter, however, still appears to be an open one, and will come up for further discussion at the next annual meeting. Upon the subject of the small college, the opinions expressed largely favored extending and deepening its efficiency and relegating to it the purely secondary work now performed by the titular American universities. The college would thus in time become the training-school for the university, and the equivalent of the German gymnasium, which is a combination of our present college and high school. On the question of the education of the negro, Mr. Washington appealed for the aid and guidance of the white race, and took the ground that only by a hearty cooperation could this great problem be solved. As the great bulk of the negroes in the South live directly or indirectly by working the soil, the speaker regarded it as a grave mistake to take a colored boy from the farm and educate him about everything which had no bearing upon the life in the community to which he must return. The education of the negro should be directed toward making him a producer rather than a "professional" man. He should be trained in the mechanical industries and in business forms. Industrial education, in fact, is the one thing, in Mr. Washington's opinion, that promises a solution of the race problem.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Green, Trenton, N. J. Vice-presidents: O. T. Corson, Ohio; J. A. Foshay, California; H. P. Archer, South Carolina; H. B. Brown, Indiana; Francis W. Parker, Illinois; L. W. Bucholse, Florida; W. H. Bartholomew, Kentucky; O. H.

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Cooper, Texas; William M. Davidson, Kansas; R. B. Fulton, Mississippi; Gertrude Edmonds, Massachusetts; H. E. Kratz, Iowa. Secretary, Irving Shepherd; treasurer, L. C. Greenlee.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (July 16) thus comments on the declaration of principles adopted by the convention:

"The features of the platform that will possess the greatest popular interest are the declarations against the increasing tendency of the rich to have their children educated outside the public schools, and the demand for the extension of the school system to the new island dependencies and for the elevation of the National Bureau of Education to the position of a department equal to that of the Department of Labor.

"The demand for larger administrative authority over the school system of the Union on the part of the Bureau of Education is a timely one, and should have the serious consideration of Congress. The public-school system should be extended to the new island territories as rapidly as possible. If the schoolhouse is the cornerstone of our democracy, it must become the most important factor in Americanizing the people of these dependencies and in fitting them for popular government. But the effectiveness of the free school in familiarizing the Filipinos, Cubans, and Porto Ricans with our principles of government and in bringing them into sympathy with our democratic institutions may be immeasurably enhanced by vesting the United States Commissioner of Education with more directing power over the entire system of the country. There are many who believe that the vast educational interests of the republic that are of such vital importance to the national welfare should have a representative in the President's Cabinet. Certain it is that the Bureau of Education should be at least raised to the dignity and importance of a department equal to that of the Department of Labor."

The San Francisco *Call* (July 13) says of the meeting:

"From every point of view it is gratifying that the attendance upon the National Educational Association Convention at Charleston is sufficiently large and notable to render the gathering one of the most influential of its kind. The Southern leaders have made earnest efforts in the cause of public education since the war, and have achieved much success; but they have been heavily handicapped by the poverty of their States, the indifference of many of the poor whites to the advantages of education, and the necessity of maintaining two sets of schools, one for whites and one for blacks. Thus the South is far behind other sections of the Union in school matters, and the people there need every encouragement which can be given them in their educational work. . . . The dignity and importance of the convention at Charleston will, of course, aid in stimulating Southern interest in educational problems, and the Northern educators who at this season of the year have gone to that far Southern city to attend the convention are doing a valuable service to the republic—a service which the citizens of Charleston have given ample evidence of appreciating."

The Unesthetic House of an Esthete.—Not a few people who have glanced at the photographs of the interior of Brantwood published since Ruskin's death have had an uneasy consciousness that, unless the camera prevaricated, Ruskin's taste in domestic decoration would do little credit even to one of the despised race of the Philistines. Apparently the gloomy truth can no longer be concealed. A writer in the London *Daily Chronicle*, who visited Brantwood shortly before Ruskin's death, thus writes of the place:

"The house is miles away from everywhere, and even when you are there it is very difficult to get in; you enter at the back, and the front door is where back doors usually are. The house is half museum and half old English home. I had pictured it inside as the brightest example of exquisite taste, and thought it would be a lesson in beautiful esthetic decoration. But the furniture was simply appalling. I have, to this day, nightmare recollections of an awful green tablecloth, with a gilt edging to it, and a cheap, forlorn little vase in the center; and there was a terrible sideboard, and hideous chairs and couches, all huddled up in faded chintz. Truly the master delivered us from early Victorian bad taste, but he himself remained in bondage to it all his days. As for the wall papers, they were enough to make Morris turn in his grave. There was a legend attaching to one (designed, I think, by the master himself), representing very realistic bunches of flowers, with detestable scroll-work zigzagging all about; the flowers were so naturalistic that misguided bees had been known to dash in at the windows and hurl themselves on to the deceptive roses. Once, being much tormented by this repulsive wall paper and the aforesaid legend, I ventured to ask why his roses were right, tho he had demonstrated that Zeuxis's grapes were wrong, and I was gliding softly into his pet theory of 'representation versus imitation,' when he burst into laughter, clapped his hands, and said: 'His bees were wise and I was a fool,' whereupon I changed the conversation.

"The chairs and sofas I treated with distant respect, as I knew 'Papa and Mama' and 'old nurse' had sat on them, and so they were evermore sacred. I have an etching of one special chair in which a great part of 'Modern Painters' was written, and I never look at it without taking my hat off. Amid the bewildering ugly surroundings were exquisite drawings and rare paintings by Turner, Burne-Jones, Prout, and Titian, cabinets of shells and minerals, rare books, and still rarer missals, and the delightful incongruity of it all was a constant surprise and charm."

ROBERT BARR AND LITERATURE IN CANADA.

MR. ROBERT BARR'S uncomplimentary articles last winter in *The Canadian Magazine* on the state of polite literature in Canada (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 16, 1899) have called forth not a little adverse criticism; but a writer in the same magazine (June), Mr. Walter James Brown, appears on the whole to think Mr. Barr's strictures justified by the facts. Mr. Brown, like the first-named critic, finds that one of Canada's chief literary faults is the tendency to judge things excellent chiefly because they are old. The young writer of promise is met with coldness, and must go to America or England for recognition. Mr. Brown says:

"As one takes his biographical dictionary from his library shelf, he feels confident that Mr. Barr must be mistaken regarding Canadian authors leaving their native land; but when he discovers that of the fifty Canadians mentioned the majority of those living are residents of either the United States or Great Britain, he admits that Mr. Barr knew his ground before he suggested that Canada might exert itself more fruitfully in behalf of its own literature. . . . . .

"Credit must be given to Mr. Barr for his courage in bringing these matters to the attention of the Canadian people. Public men are usually dubious about undertaking or even suggesting reform. He is correct in suggesting that many of our educated men lack independence of thought. Their opinions are based on precedent, precedent on conservatism, conservatism on tradition, and tradition on antiquity. He suggests that Canada does not recognize talent with any degree of appreciation. Ask the hundreds of ten-talent Canadians living abroad if this is true. He suggests, again, that ordinary Canadians do not appreciate Canada. This can not be ascertained exactly; but we venture to assert that nine out of ten of the young fellows who cross into Uncle Sam's dominions, like Peter of old, deny thrice and with an oath that they ever knew Canada. They speak of the land of their birth not oftener than once in ten years, and their children are 'red-hot' Americans. He is correct also in stating that we might buy more books of a better quality. We admit that newspapers in general, and local newspapers in particular, are not the best possible food for the future Burns and Scott who are growing up in our midst. A comprehensive traveling library system may meet the difficulty and take away this reproach. Mr. Barr is right when he claims that in order to have a Canadian literature we must have Canadian writers, we must keep them at home, we must encourage them by buying and reading their works; if we do this we shall need money to buy, and the inclination to read, a condition which depends upon the practical efficiency of our educational systems.

"Canadians have reached that stage in their national history when it is necessary to do much hard thinking along many lines.

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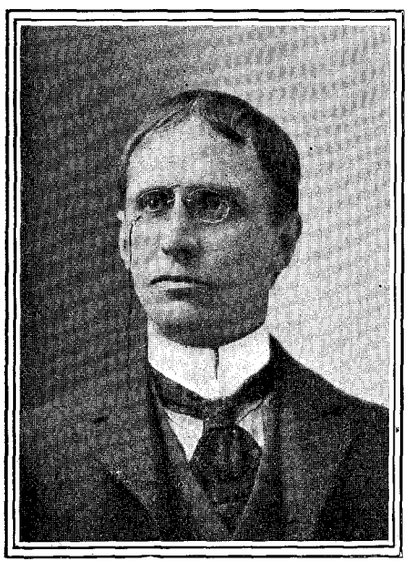
Our fathers have been occupied in hewing down the forests, building roads, and constructing the civil fabric upon which rests the safety, permanency, and liberty of our people. Ours is a larger work and a greater task. The problems of race and religion; industry and commerce; transportation and communication; immigration and education—all these and more are awaiting solution. Canada needs less politics and more economics, less selfishness and more patriotism, less conservatism and more originality."

LITERARY TASTE IN THE WEST.

PROF. RICHARD BURTON, of the University of Minnesota, who has for several years lectured upon literary subjects in various parts of the United States, has lately made some interesting observations upon literary conditions in the West as compared with the East. Tho himself an Eastern man by birth and breeding, Professor Burton takes a flattering view of the Western attitude toward literature and culture in general. The West is more robustly and typically American than the East, he thinks, and this is reflected in its literature, which smacks of the soil, and honestly portrays both nature and human nature. "The virtue of great, unspent forces is in it, the vitality of the new, and the hopeful, and the masterful":



PROF. RICHARD BURTON.

"Nobody can read comparatively new writers like Garland, Thanet, and White (he of Kansas), or still newer ones, like Seton-Thompson and Tarkington, without recognizing the mingling of fresh observation, healthy poise, imaginative grip, and the gift for saying things which always give the world what it calls literature. There is something peculiarly stimulating to the literary maker in the air and scenery of the West; even an Eastern importation like Mr. Wister responds to the bigger horizon with a style that has a tang to it, with types that are racy. The earlier history of Western literature, from Bret Harte down, has been simply the record of the effect of a more arousing environment upon Easterners who turned westward, and could not but respond to its splendid motives."

Not only is the inspiration to write virile literature greater in the West, in Mr. Burton's judgment, but the diffusion of literary culture there will compare favorably with that of the East:

"The taste for literature in the West follows, and is an index of, the unspoiled Americanism of its folk. It is healthy and sane even when crude, and it is crude mainly in places lying far from the civilizing influences of centers, which is exactly what is true of blessed New England. Too often in speaking of East and West we match some representative city on the Atlantic seaboard against everything beyond the Mississippi or the Rockies, as if that were a fair comparison. But in your search for the raw, place the pioneer Western village over against the genuine back number New England rural community, and then see if honors are not easy! It is simply a choice of crudities, with the betting in favor of that which is less conservative.

"The general Western attitude toward good books is eagerly sympathetic. I was lecturing this past winter in an Iowa town of some 10,000 people and found Mr. Seton-Thompson's animal books in house after house delighting the children and the children's parents. It was almost as if a menagerie had come to town. Kipling's Jungle Books were known and loved in the same way. This is cited merely as an example of keeping closely in touch with a current and healthy success in letters. Far up in North Dakota this spring, I talked with a man whose knowledge of Ibsen's latest play—and indeed of Scandinavian literature in general—was of the intimate sort to put me to my guns in self-defense. Nor are these experiences exceptional. There is an eager, sound-hearted public throughout the great West (I am thinking particularly of the Northwest, because it is better known to me) awaiting the writers who really produce what is American; by which I do not mean books that vauntingly cut themselves loose from traditions and carry a chip on the shoulder for any criticism of Uncle Sam. No, but rather the literature which quietly, inevitably as the growth of the material soil, springs from what the writer knows and loves best, and which, in representing him, represents his environment. The West can be trusted to welcome with enthusiasm this kind of book, and is every year producing more readers of intelligence and independence of judgment. Numerically, this is an audience already of imposing proportions."

Mr. Burton regards Western taste as eminently sane and wholesome. Books of morbid pathology, of extreme realism, must, he says, look elsewhere for patronage. The illuminati of the East, following the taste of the still older East of Europe, may find food for their jaded palates in the degenerates of literature; but not so the West. Even Ibsen, whom Mr. Burton approves and interprets, finds scant audience there, for the Westerner "likes action, character, incident, breadth, and snap, rather than analysis and detail — optimism as the dominant mood." Mr. Burton continues:

"All this sentiment may indicate to the cynic a primitive state of development; but it has its value as a counter-irritant to the languid, all-knowing patron of literature who has learned how banal it is to like the normal and pleasant. . . . A sturdy democracy of feeling, which is apparent to any student of Western society, begets appreciation of like qualities in literature, which, when it has any merit, is always a reflection of life. And if this democratic sentiment is worth preserving, if it is the American idea (and ideal) handed down by our forefathers, and illustrated by Grant and Lincoln, is it not well that there is one part of the land in especial which craves for and will support literature voicing that feeling? It would seem so. To be sure, there is more or less theoretical belief in the brotherhood idea in the East; but it is more prevalent, more homogeneous in the West, more of a theory-in-action. It is not without significance that the fraternal spirit which gives a clarion quality to Mr. Markham's note found its nourishment in the far West."

NOTES.

NEXT year, M. Gaston Deschamps, the literary critic of the Paris *Temps*, will lecture before the "Cercle Français de l'Université Howard," giving a series of eight dissertations upon the "Théâtre Contemporain."

RECENT inquiry in the English circulating libraries shows that Dickens' works are "as much in demand as ever." The new editions of Dickens which are constantly appearing sell largely. There seems to be no doubt that while probably Thackeray's fame has grown of late years among the purely literary classes more than has that of Dickens, the latter still holds his own amazingly well with the general public.

MR. EDWIN MARKHAM'S forthcoming volume of poems will doubtless be eagerly awaited by the many thousands who read his "Man with a Hoe" last year. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) states that since the publication of that work, the income of Mr. Markham from his poetry alone has been far in excess of the salary of "even the president of the largest college in the world." This sounds impressive. Mr. Markham's book, the same paper adds, is "one of the best-seiling volumes of poems in the history of literature."

A PROSPEROUS writer in Germany of to-day is very comfortable indeed. For instance, *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says: "It was not always so, for Klopstock only got two thalers a sheet for the first edition of 'The Messiah,' and for the second only a new suit of clothes at his publisher's expense. But things have changed. For 'The Ancestors,' Gustav Freytag was paid 420,000 marks, which is £21,000; Sudermann computes that he has already drawn royalties to the tune of £15,000; Fritz Reuter made £100,000 out of literature; and Ebers's novels circulate by the million, and carry a royalty of a mark a copy."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA—A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

THAT all physicians do not accept the hypothesis that malarial fever is due to inoculation by the mosquito may be seen from an article contributed to the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* by Dr. Irving C. Rosse, whose experience as a traveler in many latitudes has made him familiar with varieties of the disease in all parts of the globe. Says Dr. Rosse:

"Two Italians want us to believe that nearly all of forty-two harvesters near Rome had become infected with malaria at the end of July or early in August from mosquito bites, while a physician from the London School of Tropical Medicine has erected a bungalow in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna to collect and send mosquitoes to England to bite healthy persons and thereby produce experimental intermittent fever. If experience counts for anything, it is safe to say that the persons volunteering for the test will never have the fever.

"I am not aware that Arctic voyagers have ever suffered from any form of malaria after encountering mosquitoes, which have caused great annoyance to explorers as far north as man has penetrated. Myriads of mosquitoes make life almost unendurable in Northern Siberia, and Arctic mosquitoes as encountered during the cruise of the United States steamer *Corwin* in the Arctic Ocean surpassed anything of the kind I ever experienced elsewhere. So annoying were they at times that it was almost impossible to use instruments in taking observations when the position of a spot on shore was to be determined. On one occasion, at a desolate spot on the top of Chamisso Island, about two hundred feet above the sea, we found an astronomical station that had been established by the English in search of Sir John Franklin, and near it was a notice telling of a bottle with information buried so many feet to the magnetic north. Curiosity, of course, prompted us to get it by all means, but the mosquitoes coming in such myriads actually caused the search to be abandoned. Many of the *Corwin's* crew were seriously incommoded by their bites and stings on exposed parts of the body, one man's neck and face being so swollen from this cause as to result in temporary loss of eyesight. Yet not a single trace of malaria occurred in any of the crew, except in the case of a man who had come from the Chagres River a few weeks before. Perhaps the mosquitoes were not anopheles, altho their bite and venom were as sharp as that of the Southern congeners."

Many similar instances are related by Dr. Rosse. Once when he was surgeon on a training-ship with a healthy crew from a New England port, she put in for several days at the Delaware Breakwater, where the mosquitoes made sleep impossible. The reputation of the Chesapeake peninsula for malaria and mosquitoes is notorious, and if there be anything in the alleged transmission an epidemic of malarial fever should have occurred. But such was not the case. Many months afterward Dr. Rosse could not observe the slightest trace of paludism in any of the crew. Instances are also given of healthy people from the North who have been exposed to bites near Norfolk, Va., Tybee Island, Ga., the New Orleans quarantine, and on the Rio Grande River. In all these localities anopheles prevail—yet not one of those who were bitten has been affected by malaria. Dr. Rosse goes on to say:

"During a considerable residence in Southern France and in Italy I had frequent occasion to study this question. Monte Carlo is most prominently associated in my mind with broken sleep caused by mosquitoes during an autumnal visit. Yet among those of my personal acquaintance with the same experience, none has since shown the slightest trace of malaria.

"A similar remark applies to Leghorn and to Rome, where, owing to the most important changes in public hygiene that Europe has ever witnessed, malarial fever is seldom seen except among the poorer classes. Englishmen and Americans, who constitute two thirds of the foreigners in Rome, now reside there for years without an attack of malaria, in spite of mosquitoes and of what the Italians consider their eccentric and imprudent habits. . . . The old tradition of applying to every ailment from a cold to enteric fever the generic term 'Roman fever,' a vague disease that has no place on the nosological table, has created a prevailing notion hard to correct. As a matter of fact, the study of mortuary statistics and the sanitary condition of Rome, where I spent some time as sanitary inspector for the Government, show that, with the exception of London, it is the best-watered, the best-drained, and healthiest capital in Europe, and that a European or a native of New England runs greater risk of contracting malarial fever in Washington, where it is more prevalent and where anopheles are equally aggressive. The latest medical information from South Africa shows the entire absence of malaria in many localities where mosquitoes are most troublesome. An old and experienced practitioner of New Orleans tells me that the same is true of Louisiana, notably among residents of the salt marshes extending from six to fifteen miles inland from the Gulf. On the other hand, I am told that malarial fevers are common in the foothills of Virginia, as at Charlottesville, where mosquitoes are such a negligible quantity as to be almost unknown."

A RECORDING TELEPHONE.

THE invention of the ingenious recording telephone, called by its patentee the "telegraphone," has already been noticed in these columns. The previous recording telephones that have been described in THE LITERARY DIGEST are combinations of telephone and phonograph. The present instrument differs from them in using the principle of the telephone alone, and is hence more compact and homogeneous. It substitutes for the telephone diaphragm a moving steel wire band, successive parts

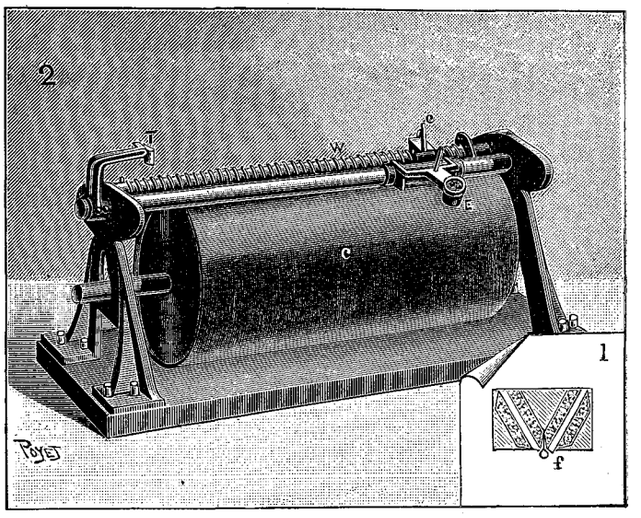

FIG. 1.—Section of Electro-Magnet: *f*, Steel wire.
FIG. 2.—*C*, Cylinder covered with steel wire; *E*, electro-magnet; *c*, traveler; *W*, screw; *T*, piece against which traveler strikes.

of which are magnetized in varying degrees, as it passes under the telephone magnet. This magnetized strip constitutes a permanent record, for when it is properly caused to pass before the mechanism of a receiving-telephone, the diaphragm of the latter, vibrating under the influence of the varying magnetism of the band, reproduces the tones of the original voice. We are now enabled to give further particulars of this interesting instrument from an article contributed to *La Nature* (June 25), by M. Georges Guéroult. Says this writer:

"The telegraphone, exhibited in the Danish section, is already considered by all specialists as one of the features of the Exposition of 1900. In brief, the working of this beautiful apparatus, the invention of M. Poulsen, a telegraph engineer of Copenhagen, is as follows:

"In the circuit of a dry battery of two or three elements are placed a microphone and a tiny electromagnet. In the micro-

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phone, as is well known, the vibrations of the voice determine increases and decreases of the electric resistance. To these correspond similar modifications in the intensity of the current from the battery, and consequently in the magnetism of the electromagnet.

"A piece of soft iron, placed in the neighborhood, will be in turn magnetized and demagnetized, but these magnetic variations will be as fugitive as the sonorous vibrations that gave them birth.

"This is what takes place in may kinds of telegraphic apparatus.

"If the soft iron is replaced by steel, the metal is magnetized with greater difficulty by the influence of the current variations, but the magnetism persists longer. . . . . .

"Up to the present time, in applications of these principles, this property of steel has been regarded as rather objectionable than otherwise. Soft iron has been used almost exclusively in apparatus, and no practical and precise ideas have been held of what degree of magnetism steel could assume under the influence of a variable current, nor of the exact duration of this remanent magnetism.

"M. Poulsen conceived the idea, which was a true stroke of genius, of utilizing in phonography the very property of steel that had been regarded as an inconvenience. He made the little electromagnet more along a cylinder on which is wound a spiral steel wire. The current variations determined by the sound vibrations are recorded magnetically on the wire and (as could not have been foreseen) are localized in very narrow bounds immediately in the neighborhood of the magnet.

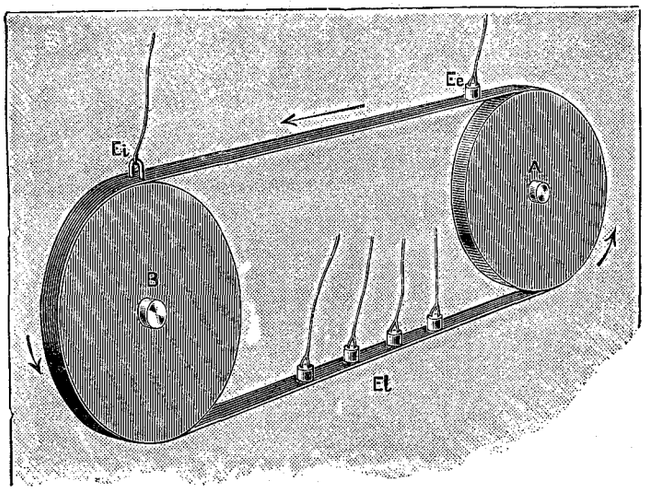

FIG. 3.—A and B, Pulleys on which runs the shell band in the direction of the arrows; *Ei*, recording magnet; *Ee*, effacing magnet; *El*, reading magnets.

"This magnetic record remains impressed on the wire almost unimpaired for a very long time—for months, even for a year. Then, if a bell telephone is connected with the magnet and it be caused to pass again over the wire, it will meet successively the unequal degrees of magnetization that it has itself imparted. At each encounter the intensity of the current will be modified and the electric variations will be accompanied in the telephone by sound. In a word, the magnetism is first imparted to the cylinder and then the magnetized cylinder acts on the magnet and through it on the telephone; there is thus reproduction of the original voice. It is also necessary, of course, to be able to efface the record on the wire in order to make it ready for another. Poulsen does this by passing through the electromagnet a reverse current, which rubs out, so to speak, the inequalities of the remanent magnetism."

M. Guéroult furnishes the following description of the apparatus: Fig. 1 shows the little electromagnet in natural size, the axes of its two coils forming an acute angle and thus enclosing the wire (*b*) at right angles to its length. In Fig. 2 we see the wire-wound cylinder, which is about 12 inches long by 4 in diameter. The wire is wound in a spiral of 380 turns. The electromagnet E is carried on a little traveler (*c*) which, when stopped at the end of its journey by the piece T, engages at this moment with a screw (*w*) that brings it back to the starting-point. The electromagnet and the cylinder are operated by an electric motor of one-sixth horse-power. The ordinary length of time occupied by the traveler's journey is 50 seconds. Of the performance of the apparatus the writer speaks as follows:

"In spite of the very disadvantageous conditions under which the device is operated in the Exposition—in the Machinery Building, amid noises of all kinds—the telegraphone works very well as a phonograph when the electric motor runs regularly. . . . It may even be said that phrases or tunes do not have, in the telegraphone, the nasal and disagreeable character of the sounds of the ordinary phonograph. This is easily explained, for the accessory vibrations corresponding to the friction of the wax and to the natural tone of the stylus are absent. . . . . .

"To write off, and transmit to a distance, a speech of half an hour's duration, M. Poulsen has planned to replace his cylinder and wire by a steel ribbon, which is unrolled automatically under the electromagnet. . . . . .

"The remanent magnetism may last, as we have noted above, as long as a year, after 500 to 1,200 repetitions. A curious proof of this has just occurred. In trying, at the Exposition, the forms of apparatus sent from Denmark, M. Schmidt, the engineer in charge, found on one of them a phrase that he had heard at Copenhagen. It had survived the packing, the voyage, and the unpacking. Another application is the simultaneous transmission, to any number of telephone subscribers—a thousand, if desired—of an address, the news of the day, or a musical or theatrical performance. It is a real telephonic journal. A diagram of this arrangement is shown at Fig. 3.

"A and B are two parallel horizontal pulleys, over which passes an endless steel ribbon R, like that of a band-saw. Two electromagnets are placed symmetrically at E*i* and E*e*. The former records, the latter effaces. Between the two are any desired number of electromagnets (E*l*) which listen or read.

"Finally, one of Poulsen's collaborators has devised a system, which by the use of a differential device like that of a duplex telegraph enables the machine to record two sentences at once.

"The principle demonstrated by M. Poulsen and its application to telephonography seem to us of the greatest interest. Poulsen has the great merit of thinking of steel to carry his records and of not being stopped by certain *a priori* objections such as the probable feebleness of the magnetization, the difficulty of localizing it, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS ARSENIC AN ELEMENT?

MANY of the substances that are still reckoned elementary by chemists have for years been under suspicion. Sulfur and carbon, in particular, have long been believed by some authorities to be compound bodies. Absolute evidence, however, has been wanting, and there has been no proof of the compound nature of a common elementary substance since it was demonstrated by electrical decomposition that soda and potash were not elements, but the oxygen compounds of rare metals hitherto unknown. Now comes M. F. Fittica, who in the *Revue Générale de Chimie* asserts that he has demonstrated that arsenic is not an element, but a compound of phosphorus, probably with nitrogen and oxygen. The *Revue Scientifique*, which publishes an abstract of his article, remarks that if his facts are verified his discovery will be regarded as one of the greatest scientific events of our epoch. On such verification by other workers, and the general acceptance by chemists of M. Fittica's inferences from what he has observed, the importance of his results depends. We quote below a few paragraphs of the *Revue Scientifique's* abstract:

"The fact has been known since the begining of the nineteenth century that phosphorus, subjected to the action of gaseous ammonia, either in the presence of light or in a melted state, changes into a black substance which is usually regarded as an 'allotropic' form of the element. But it was demonstrated by Flückiger in 1892 that this substance is nothing else than arsenic.

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To explain its 'apparent' formation, this writer maintains that arsenic is present in phosphorus in a dissolved state, so that in the treatment with ammonia, phosphureted hydrogen being formed, there is found in the residue arsenic in the form of so-called 'black phosphorus.' This explanation holds good if there is only a small quantity of arsenic produced and if the production takes place only when white phosphorus is used. But if (as I will show presently to be the case) not only white phosphorus, but also amorphous [red] phosphorus is susceptible of change into arsenic, we must admit that the phosphorus is really transformed into arsenic, and that consequently arsenic is not an element, but an oxy-nitrogen compound of phosphorus."

This fact M. Fittica now claims to have established conclusively. He has obtained arsenic by treating phosphorus with a large number of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, peroxid of barium, and potassium chlorate, the two latter in conjunction with powerful acids. M. Fittica's paper is, of course, largely technical and can not be reproduced here, but he asserts that he has taken every precaution to see that his reagents contained no arsenic to begin with, and he believes that his experiments can be explained only on the hypothesis that arsenic is a compound of phosphorus. He closes with the remark:

"If I am correct in what precedes, arsenic is not an element, but a compound of phosphorus. . . . It is probably a compound of nitrogen protoxid and phosphorus corresponding to the formula PN_3O."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRIAL TRIP OF AN AIR-SHIP.

COUNT VON ZEPPELIN'S big dirigible balloon, which has already been described in these columns, and regarding which there has been a good deal of newspaper discussion, not to mention some rather absurd mystery, went on its trial trip on July 1–2. The trial may be regarded as a complete success or a dismal failure, as we place dependence on the accounts given by the count's friends or on those of his opponents. It seems clear that the inventor's original plans for the trip were not carried out, and it is said that the big balloon failed to make headway against the wind—the weak point of all dirigible balloons. In any case, however, the attempt is noteworthy on account of the huge scale on which it was made. We quote several paragraphs from an account in *The Tribune* (New York, July 15). From this it appears that a preliminary test was made on July 1, but the "ship" descended after a few minutes, either because the wind was too high or because the gear had become fouled. Of the longer trip made on the following day the writer says:

"A council held at 6 P.M. showed a lack of agreement on the expediency of going ahead. But at 7 o'clock von Zeppelin gave orders to proceed, and at 7:30 the ship and pontoon were dragged out into the lake. When the preparations were complete, von Zeppelin made a brief speech, thanking every one who had assisted in any manner. A short prayer followed, and then the five participants in the expedition stepped into their places in the two suspended gondolas. The ship rose slowly, and was directed into the wind, of which, however, the velocity is not reported. When an elevation of two hundred metres had been attained it was apparent that the ship drifted slightly to the northward, owing to the strength of the air current which it had reached. It then rose a little higher, and described two beautiful circles, to show how perfectly it could be maneuvered.

"There is yet much uncertainty about the distance actually traveled. . . . The account sent to the *Berliner Tageblatt* by its correspondent in Friedrichshafen says: 'Toward 8 o'clock the balloon was at a height of 480 metres, and approached a neck of land near Immenstadt. One could see that the balloon made efforts to rise still further and to proceed, but in vain. Suddenly one could notice it descending rather rapidly. Every one feared that an accident was about to happen. Cries went up from a thousand throats. Meantime the ship continued to descend, with its bow inclined slightly downward. In this manner it sank to the surface of the water, and rested there quietly. Count von Zeppelin and his companions kept their places.

"'The forward part of the balloon came in contact with a projecting tree stump and was rent open. The inner balloon was unhurt, however. This was the only accident. By 9 o'clock the pontoon was brought to the scene, and the airship was made fast to it. After two hours of hard work—the harder because of the darkness—the airship was back again in its house. The Duke of Urach extended congratulations in the name of the King of Wurtemberg, and Count von Zeppelin responded. At 3 A.M. the assembly met in the Deutsches House, a hotel at which many visitors were staying, for dinner.'"

The machinery did not fulfil expectations, the screws making only 600 revolutions a minute, instead of 1,200 as had been planned. The side-wings did not work properly, and it is believed that many alterations will be necessary before trials are resumed. It is asserted by Zeppelin's friends, however, that the very fact that such a huge dirigible balloon has been successfuly maneuvered in the air marks a distinct and noteworthy advance in aeronautics.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF VIBRATION.

THE close connection between physical and physiological processes that has been demonstrated by so many recently discovered facts, is illustrated again in a noteworthy paper on "Vibration as a Hypnotic and Anæsthetic," read some time ago by Dr. B. F. Ward before the Mississippi State Medical Association. The following abstract of Dr. Ward's paper is given by the New York *Medical Journal:*

"Dr. Ward relates the extraordinary case of a workman who, returning home tired, sat down to rest on the end of a cross-tie of a railway track with his head bent forward and his elbows resting on his knees, intending to take only a short rest. He knew nothing until near day next morning, when he awoke, presumably in the recumbent position, with the sensations succeeding a natural sleep, feeling only a little chilled from the cool morning air. On attempting to rise, however, he discovered that there was something wrong with his left arm, and found that it was lying directly across the rail, and that a train had passed over it, crushing it to a pulp, a little above and including the elbow, but not entirely severing the skin. The arm was cold, and no train was in hearing in either direction, so that the man must have lain for a long time after the train had passed over it, where he had fallen parallel with the track, his arm lying across it. The man felt no pain whatever, and no shock, and his circulation was normal. He walked firmly and leisurely into town, holding the dead arm with his right hand, to Dr. Ward's, where it was amputated. There was no mark or contusion about the body or head, and not the slightest sign of cerebral concussion. The suspicion of drunkenness was entirely eliminated, not only by the absence of any indications thereof at the time, but also by the testimony of his fellow laborers that he was steady, sober, and a total abstainer."

Dr. Ward is ready with an explanation which is supported, he says, by facts collected in twenty years of observation and pertaining to quite a number of similar railroad casualties. He asserts that when a man lies or sits on a railroad track in touch with rail or cross-tie, the vibration communicated to the rails by a moving train, even at a great distance, soothes his nervous centers, and as the vibratory wave steadily increases in force with the approach of the train, this deepens gradually into anæsthesia as profound as can be produced by chloroform or ether. The author reminds us of the lulling effect of 'rocking' upon an infant, and of the similar action of a rhythmical lullaby, the murmur of a distant waterfall, or the patter of rain upon the roof. Hypnotism, also, he notes, consists of three factors, the first two of which, limitation of vision and fixing of attention, effect isolation of the nerve centers, while the monotonous vocal influences are vibratory. To quote again from *The Journal's* notice:

"From these considerations the author arrives at the conclusion that 'narcosis and anæsthesia may be produced by vibratory force, and that the vibration, in order effectually to exert its

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specific force upon the nerve centers, must be uniform and rhythmic, and to reach its greatest intensity the vibratory wave must gradually and steadily increase in force.' This leads naturally to the suggestion that 'it would require no very exalted mechanical skill to construct a metallic operating table with wheels run by electricity against rails attached to the lower surface of the table, that would impart to the table, and to the subject thereon, a vibratory force exactly similar to that which the steel rail receives from the revolving wheel (of an approaching train) and equally potent, and that a perfect anæsthesia might thus be secured as free from danger or subsequent distress as the natural sleep of an infant or the peaceful slumber of a healthy man.'"

Regarding this suggestion the writer of the editorial notice very sensibly remarks that it would be better to make actual trial of it than to argue about it, since it surely permits of experimental verification. A considerable number of persons under varying conditions would have to test its anæsthetic powers, for susceptibility to vibration would probably vary greatly with the individual. The writer concludes:

"Many other possible applications of this vibratory influence, some of which recall Dr. Mortimer Granville's nerve-vibration treatment, are suggested, and generally it might receive an expectant trial in all that class of cases suitable for hypnotic treatment or for electricity, massage, etc.; while even in certain forms of insanity, by its soothing power upon morbidly excited nerve centers we might look hopefully for benefit from its application."

CHINESE AS ARTILLERISTS.

THE unexpected fighting qualities developed lately by the Chinese seem to be due in no small degree to the instruction in military science that they have had in recent years from Western officers. Especially have they been taught how to make and use artillery, and they have learned their lesson well, as their teachers are now finding out. Says *The Engineering News*:

"The Chinese artillery has been a source of great surprise to the allied troops who have recently been in conflict with Chinese troops at Peking, Tien-Tsin, the Taku forts, and in the unsuccessful advance upon Peking. In China, as in South Africa, the number, size, and power of the guns brought to oppose the invaders have been far beyond all expectations on the part of the latter, and the disasters which have occurred in both cases are largely attributable to this cause. The lack of information on the part of the British authorities as to the artillery power of the two South African republics appears to have been due in great measure to the neglect and inefficiency of the intelligence department of the War Office, as subsequent investigation has shown that large quantities of guns and ammunition had been purchased within recent years from such great European firms as those of Krupp and Creusot. In China, the same holds good to some extent, but it must be remembered that the Chinese Government has extensive arsenals of its own, which have for years been operated by European officials."

A correspondent of *The Engineer* (London) wrote in 1898 a very interesting article on the arsenal at Kiang-Nau, near Shanghai. This article has just been republished for its bearing on the present crisis. The arsenal was started about 30 years ago and has always been under foreign management, employing about 2,500 men. It is equipped for making small arms, rapid-firing guns of small caliber, and guns up to 12-inch bore. Since 1890 a number of 50-ton guns have been built. All the material turned out, whether rifles, machine-guns, heavy ordnance, or complicated self-acting gun-carriages, were said by the correspondent to be of excellent quality. He says further:

"I am not at liberty to say very much about the types of guns and so on, but it is as well to mention that in the heavier classes the Armstrong pattern is almost universally adopted. Annually, and for many years past, large quantities of war material have been turned out here. And what becomes of it? Nobody knows. It absorbs itself somehow, I am told, without the defenses of China appearing to be strengthened by the process. But China is a large country; large enough, in fact, to employ a very great supply of war material in districts away from the beaten track of the foreigner in China. And can the Chinaman use these guns to his own advantage or for the protection of his country when he has made them, or does he wish to do so if he could? These are questions which one would imagine to be all-important. But, at the same time, I can not answer any one of them."

A New Alloy.—An alloy of magnesium and aluminum, to which the name of "magnalium" has been given, is attracting some attention on account of its combination of lightness and hardness, together with other useful qualities. Says *The Mining and Metallurgical Journal* (July 15):

"One profitable use for it is found in the mounting of photographic lenses. Magnalium has a very high reflective power, being about equal to silver in this respect and much above the other speculum compositions.

"Magnalium reflects almost without any absorption, and mirrors made from it are superior to those of glass. Magnalium, being composed of an alloy of magnesium and aluminum, is lighter than glass, and much more so than speculum alloys which are three times as heavy as glass. These are but two applications of the new alloy on which experiments are being constantly made, and which promise to be remarkably useful. It is unaffected by air and water, and withstands the oxygen acids to a high degree, but is attacked by the alkalies. In specific gravity it is less than aluminum, which is 2.7, ranging from 2. to 2.2, and can be worked extremely well in the lathe. Its melting-point lies between 600° and 700° Centigrade, depending upon the proportion of the magnesium. Increasing the amount of this metal the alloy increases in hardness and can be rolled or drawn out into wire. Various properties are obtained with different amounts of magnesium. If with 100 parts of aluminum 10 parts by weight of magnesium are incorporated, the resulting alloy has the working qualities of rolled zinc, with 15 parts of magnesium those of cast brass, with 20 parts it resembles soft copper, and with 25 parts hard copper. The metal as now made contains from 10 to 15 parts of magnesium to 100 parts of aluminum, and has a smooth and even surface. On it may be cut the small screw-threads necessary in optical work, and it is so hard and firm that a piece of sheet aluminum may be cut with a magnalium knife."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PECULIAR but very serious difficulty in the operation of telegraph lines in the Argentine Republic is described by *Electricity* as follows: "The small spider, of the variety that spins a long cobweb and floats on it in the air, is so plentiful there that the floating webs settle on the wires in enormous quantities. As soon as dew falls or a shower of rain comes up, every microscopic thread becomes wet and establishes a minute leak. The effect of thousands and millions of such leaks is practically to stop the operation of the lines, and the Government telegraph department, especially in Buenos Ayres, has been put to vast inconvenience by the cobwebs. A number of expedients have been tried but to no avail. On the important line between Buenos Ayres and Rosario the effect of the spider webs is to cut down the speed of working from 300 or 400 to 30 messages an hour. The Government has just determined, as a last resort, to connect the two points by an underground cable about one hundred and fifty miles long."

A REMARKABLE escape from death is chronicled by a correspondent to *The Engineering News* from Tacoma, Wash.: "In some manner the clothing of an engineer at the Olympic Iron Works of that city was caught in the revolving shaft of the engine and his body instantly drawn in and whirled around with the machinery. After a short time (variously estimated at from one to five minutes), the engine was stopped and the apparently lifeless body taken down, practically denuded of clothes and bleeding from many wounds on the face and on other parts of the body. Almost immediately, however, signs of recovery were shown, and before an ambulance arrived the man was able to sit up and even to walk, with assistance. The remarkable feature of the accident lies in the fact that the man was whirled around with sufficient speed and force for his feet and legs to strike the floor and split one-inch boards, without breaking any bones or even badly straining or bruising them. As the shaft was revolving over 100 revolutions per minute, and the distance from floor to shaft is about three feet, his feet were traversing the circumference of a circle six feet in diameter at a velocity of approximately 2,000 feet per minute. We are all familiar with the phenomenon of shooting a candle through a board without damage to the candle, but that a human being can be caught by the shoulders and made to split kindlings with his heels without damage to the aforesaid heels seems wellnigh incredible."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HIGHER CRITICISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

ALTHOUGH the advocates of the current Biblical criticism have entertained no doubt as to the correctness of their methods and results, there has been considerable discussion as to whether these should be regarded as a sort of esoteric knowledge or be introduced into the teachings of the colleges and schools. While this subject has been under discussion, some have already acted in the premises, and in some of the gymnasia or colleges of Germany, where religion constitutes as fixed a part of the curriculum as do the classics and mathematics, the higher criticism has already found its way. The *Neue-Kirchen Zeitung* (Cottbus, No. 12) publishes, as the editor assures us, almost verbatim from the examination papers of a Berlin gymnasium the following popularization of the teachings of the new criticism in catechetical form:

"*Question.* What can you tell me about the history of the old covenant in general?

"*Answer.* The history of the people of Israel begins with Moses. All the so-called patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, down to Joshua, are legendary characters. Their history is to be understood allegorically. The poetically inclined people of the Orient were accustomed to clothe their religious ideas in such personal forms. Moses delivered the Israelitish tribes from Egyptian bondage and gave them a new religion.

"*Q.* But what are we to think of the manner in which Paul makes use of the history of the Patriarchs? Does he not consider them historical persons?

"*A.* Certainly; but in this matter he shared the prejudices of his age.

"*Q.* What can you tell me about the Mosaic religion?

"*A.* This consisted in the worship of Jehovah, a spiritual being whose fundamental character was justice, and who had no associates. Altar, sacrifices, and priests were remnants of heathendom. Everybody was allowed to sacrifice. The order of priests and their privileges were developed in a later age. The priestly families as a rule belonged to the tribe of Levi. The Tabernacle and the high priest were legendary, as far as the preexilic period is concerned, but the ark was an old institution and originally was found in Shilo. The so-called religious festivals were really agricultural celebrations.

"*Q.* What do you know of the Hexateuch?

"*A.* This collection of books was written in the century from 1400 to 400 B.C. It contains nothing written by Moses, and consists of three law books and two books of legendary histories. The earliest laws are found in Deuteronomy, introduced 621 B.C. for the Jews. The second is found in Exodus and Leviticus, introduced by Ezra in 444 for the Jewish congregation in Jerusalem. The three historical books, inclusive of Joshua, were completed about 400 B.C.

"*Q.* What can you say further concerning the history of Israel?

"*A.* The various tribes conquered Palestine, each tribe independently. Joshua is a legendary personage. The leaders of Israel were the so-called judges. Jephtha sacrificed his own daughter. Samson is a myth representing the sun-god. David was an energetic warrior, hero, and poet; for which reason the Psalms are ascribed to him.

"*Q.* What are we to think of Solomon?

"*A.* Solomon was noted as a fratricide, was devoted to extreme luxury and to his harem, and by his oppression of the people was the type of an Oriental despot. He erected for himself a palace and a temple.

"*Q.* What were the relations between the divided kingdom of Israel and Judea?

"*A.* In the northern kingdom, Samaria, the capital city, was the seat of two powerful royal houses. The southern kingdom, consisting only of Judah and the city of Jerusalem and a number of villages, was an entirely insignificant country. In the northern kingdom Elijah and Elisha were the leaders of a rebellion against the native kings. Jerusalem was besieged in 701 by Sennacherib. Only by accident was he compelled to retire. In the year 621 thet emple becomes the only legitimate shrine of worship. After the exile the law is introduced by Ezra. The fundamental principle of Israel's religion is this, that the righteous man will always be happy. How it happens that a righteous man is not always blessed is a riddle that is left unsolved by the book of Job.

"*Q.* What is known of the book of Daniel?

"*A.* This work dates from the year 165 B.C., and is an appeal for battle against the Greek rule, the Seleucides, Antiochus and his successors. The book claims that the Messianic kingdom is to be inaugurated in a little more than a year.

"*Q.* And how about the New Covenant?

"*A.* Christ's activity took place in Galilee, but John pictures it in Judea. Jesus, with the conviction that he is the Messiah, starts out to Jerusalem in order to overthrow Judaism. He dies the death of a traitor. In His resurrection the disciples see the proof that he is the Messiah and expect his speedy return to judgment. This is the gospel proclaimed by the first apostles. They teach that immediately after his death he arose again and ascended to heaven, and they considered themselves as witnesses of his resurrection. From that time on they regard Jesus as their Lord.

"*Q.* How are we to regard the Gospels?

"*A.* The first three, or the Synoptics, are founded on two elements, namely, the sayings of the Lord, and the original Mark. The gospel of John represents Christ as the revealer of God. This book is full of allegories and was written in Alexandria by a Jewish Christian, probably about 100 A.D. The author knows nothing of Christ's being born in Bethelehem. The gospel of John is the product of philosophical speculation, and even such narratives as the story of the marriage at Cana are to be understood allegorically.

"*Q.* What are we to think of the book of Acts?

"*A.* It is claimed to be the product of Luke's pen.

"*Q.* What is to be thought of the Lord's Supper?

"*A.* It is an historical reminiscence. The other mystical ideas which are connected with it by Christians are contrary to the spirit of the Gospel.

"*Q.* What do you know of the first persecution of the Christians under Nero?

"*A.* The Christians were not persecuted on account of their religion, but because they were regarded as incendiaries."

These are fair samples of what religious instruction in schools and colleges is where the newer criticism prevails, and the editor of the *Zeitung* devotes nearly five solid columns to show that the radical criticism here so positively taught of is historically, Biblically, and pedagogically incorrect.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Marie Corelli to Cardinal Vaughan.—Miss Marie Corelli's recent "Open Letter" to Cardinal Vaughan, on his inhibition and excommunication of the late Prof. St. George Mivart, has attracted considerable attention since its publication in the London *Times*. Miss Corelli was brought up in a Roman Catholic environment, and her books show a love of Catholic symbolism in the wider sense of the term; but at the same time her theological position is decidedly a "Broad-Church" one. The letter is an interesting example of the way in which the famous Mivart-Vaughan controversy is viewed by religious liberals. She writes as follows (we quote from a reprint of her letter in *Light*, London, July 7):

"We are told that we must forgive our brother not only seven times, but 'seventy times seven,' if we would fulfil the law of Christ. When the disciples forbade certain lepers and the like to approach the Master, he rebuked them sternly for their misplaced and unkind zeal. They would have driven away the very children had he not said, 'Suffer them to come unto me, and forbid them not.' Your Eminence can scarcely be surprised that those who make a close and reverent study of the plain words of Christ as found in the New Testament are unable to understand intolerance or bigotry in any shape whatsoever. Between intolerance and Christianity there is a great gulf fixed.

"As a very humble student of a creed which only lays down two laws to be strictly maintained by its disciples through all life

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and conduct—firstly, to love God with all the soul and heart and mind and strength; and, secondly, to love one's neighbor as one's self—I would venture to say that to many who are finding their way upward by noble effort to nobler things the tolerance and patience of a priest of the ever-tolerant and patient Christ would furnish forth a finer example to the world than the condemnation of new and helpful truths by old and worn-out edicts.

"Praying that you may see fit to withdraw the antique and barbaric ban which in its very pronouncing must have injured your spirit more than the spirit of him whom you have condemned, seeing that the Founder of Christianity forbids us to condemn any one, and asking you to recollect that we are all—races, creeds, and colors, flowers, trees, birds, insects, and planets—part of the Eternal Alpha and Omega, and are in our separate ways humbly and devoutly pressing forward to

One far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves,

I am,

"A Disciple whose Faith can never be Inhibited."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION IN LONDON.

THE international convention of the Christian Endeavor societies, held in London from July 13 to July 20, was as usual a gathering of much interest and significance. The total membership of this organization is now about 3,500,000, representing all the chief countries of the world. America alone, according to Secretary Baer's report, has 43,262 separate societies, Great Britain 7,000, Australasia and Canada each about 4,000, India 459, Africa 139, Jamaica 120, Mexico 110, China 148, Madagascar 93, Japan 73, Turkey 60, Germany 168, and Spain 36.

Among the speakers at the conference were the Bishop of London, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Parker, and the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon. The Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the society, and Mr. John Willis Baer were reelected as president and secretary respectively. In his address, Mr. Clark spoke of Christian Endeavorers in the far East, "in progressive Japan, in disturbed China, and with hopeful beginnings in Korea." His recent tour of the world, he said, had convinced him that "the Christian Endeavor tree would bear fruit in any soil."

The Boston *Transcript* (July 17) says of the convention:

"Unquestionably these associations have had a beneficial influence upon the religious and social life of the members. There is opportunity, however, to utilize them in a still larger way than has yet been done, to promote good citizenship in the community and the nation. Systematic instruction in rational patriotism might well be made a part of the program of these societies. They should be schools for the teaching of Christian ethics, not merely in the abstract or in application to individual conduct, but in relation to political questions and national policies. The utterly unchristian clamorings for bloody retribution upon the Chinese, employing the full force of modern science for the destruction of human life, which have recently been generally heard, furnish a timely exposure of the thinness of the nominally Christian civilization. Among the young especially the need of such education has been fully demonstrated, even among the English-speaking peoples."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (July 18) says:

"A significant thing about this movement is that no resort is made to sensational methods in order to gain recruits. While narrow sectarian lines are ignored, there is no surrender of the essential doctrines of Christianity. It is recognized that denominational differences exist, but these are not permitted to interfere with union and cooperation among Christian workers on those vital points respecting which there is general agreement. Americans can not but feel a special interest in the success which has attended this movement. It had its origin in a small, obscure New England town, and its wonderful growth is added testimony to the wisdom of the principle of separation of church and state which has obtained in this republic."

The New York *Observer* (Presb., July 19) says:

"We have no slightest doubt but that the Almighty means to use this movement greatly in the future. The real question is whether the Christian Endeavor will rise to the full measure of its own possibilities under God. If it is so to rise to its ideal, greater insistence must be placed on two things—active cooperation in the services of the church (which must always remain the great training-school of the kingdom), and ethical relations and practical philanthropy. It is useless to talk of 'Christ and His Church' in any quarter where the bulk of the Endeavorers absent themselves from the church service. That excellent motto must be fulfilled, not mocked. Increased emphasis too needs to be laid on personal self-sacrifice. The Endeavor hymn-book is unfortunately lacking in hymns inculcating self-denial. They whose joyous song is that they are 'Encamped along the hills of light,' must sing also of the prosaic duties of the valley, where lonely hearts await the healing of a kindly ministry, where heavy burdens are to be borne, and where even it may be demoniacs mutter and scoffers scowl. Christian Endeavor will succeed only if it translates Christ into the life of each successive generation, by living out His life as well as testifying to His doctrine."

THE OLDEST ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN THE WORLD.

THE well-known English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" has lately been made additionally famous by Lord Salisbury's rather cynical speech about "the missionary and the consul," delivered at the bicentennial of the society in London last month. The society is sometimes referred to as the oldest missionary society in the world; but the Moravian Society, founded in the seventeenth century by the United Brethren, is really the oldest of Protestant missionary societies, and still possesses one of the completest organizations in Christendom. In a very true sense, too, the Roman Catholic orders of friars, such as the Dominicans and Franciscans; of monks, such as the Benedictines; or of clerics, such as the Jesuits, may be looked upon as important missionary organizations; and, of course, these antedate by many centuries even the Moravian society. *The Independent* gives the following account of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:

"Originally intended to cover distinctively the field of the increasing English colonies and meet the needs of the English communities in the New World and to the far East, it developed until its scope at present is inclusive of every form of missionary enterprise outside of the United Kingdom. It carries on missions to non-Christian lands, and organizes work in the different colonies and wherever members of the Church of England are found in Europe, Asia, or Africa. It represents the distinctively high-church element in the Church of England, and for the most part the colonial bishops are connected with it. It is not, and has not been for many years, a popular society. The rigidity of its rules and the lack of willingness to cooperate with anybody else have not merely repelled foreigners, but alienated a very large number of English people. It has not, as some have supposed, any actual official connection with the Church of England, and is a purely voluntary society, tho through its relations to the higher clergy it has very much of the prestige of an official organization. Its work has not been as successful nor as large as that of the Church Missionary Society, representing the more liberal element in the Church of England. Between the two there has not infrequently been considerable antagonism, and the strife has at times been almost bitter. Of late years, however, this condition has improved very considerably, and while there seems little or no probability of an amalgamation of the two, they are working more in harmony. The present year is the last of the second century, the society having been organized on June 16, 1701, when the charter was granted to [?] William III. It is proposed to make the whole year a special jubilee year, and endeavor to raise $1,000,000 as a commemoration fund. This society was the only prominent Evangelical society that declined to have any relation with the recent Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Mis-

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sions held in this city, and it has stedfastly refused to share at all in any work done by those not directly connected with the Church of England."

MAYOR JONES ON AMERICAN WORKINGMEN AND RELIGION.

MR. SAMUEL M. JONES, the non-partizan socialist mayor of Toledo, repudiates the notion that the religious condition of the workingman can be considered apart from that of mankind as a whole. Society is a unit, he says, and "the very idea that we must deal with people as classes, in addition to being irreligious, skeptical, and atheistic, is misleading." The religious condition of the workingmen is the reflection of the religious condition of all men, he remarks; and he continues (in *The Independent*, July 14):

"Of course I have not used the word religious in any narrow sense; I have rather used it as including all that is best in man. In the narrow or technical sense, I presume the business and professional classes are more religious than the workingmen; that is, that in larger proportion they are church-members and attend the 'means of grace,' and so on. But the church itself, no longer deceived, is coming to see that there is a difference between Pharisaism and religion, that there is no real difference between love to God and love to man, and that the only way of expressing one's love to God is in one's dealings with men. And I believe that, in the evolutionary processes that now distinctively mark this present epoch, we can see the transformation that is taking place inside the church, that will one day lead the church to take the high place that must be held by some form of institution, whether you call it 'hall of reason' or church or what not, where men and women will gather together and dismiss their cares and 'shake their hearts out together,' as the Germans say, in fellowship one with another. When those better days come, we shall see days that are less strifeful, for we shall have learned that 'life consisteth not in things,' but rather in being, in doing, in giving, instead of in getting.

"The one hopeful sign of the times that bids us all take courage is seen in the growth of the religious sentiment—I mean the sure-enough *religious* as separated from the pietistic notion—for, in the best sense of the word, the movement for social reform is a religious movement. The growth of the idea of the unity of the entire race is full of encouragement to all lovers of righteousness. No one can be truly religious who does not accept this important fundamental, for the thought of oneness is as scientific as it is religious. If God is All-Father, then 'it follows, as the night the day,' that all mankind are brothers. This lesson is being taught in many ways. The true spirit of Socialism, that has grown so marvelously in our country during the last few years, is the spirit of brotherhood, is religious; and while there are many advocates of Socialism who are yet teaching according to the narrow conceptions of individualism, as it finds expression in the party idea in our politics, yet I believe that the day is not far distant when all will see that this teaching must give way to the logical interpretation of the broad principle toward the realization of which humanity is progressing. Socialism is growing among all so-called classes—perhaps among workingmen faster than anywhere else.

"The complaint of the party Socialists is directed wholly against the competitive system; and the competitive system is, of course, a system of warfare. We can easily see that competition is wrong, in economics, in material things; that the system can never bring peace to the world; that it means the survival of the strongest; in short, as has been many times said, competition is war. The awakening of the social conscience and the religious impulse within us will bring us to see that, if competition is wrong anywhere, then the competitive principle must be wrong everywhere. But we are not led to see this great truth by the appeals that are made to our material interests, but only as the appeal comes to the religious instinct—that is, to the idea of brotherhood and duty. All will admit that natural brothers ought not to fight either for trade advantage, through the methods of business, or for any other advantage by the fiercer methods of warfare. The competitive spirit is the spirit of murder, and it is evident to observing persons that the workers of the world must lead in spreading this great truth. Jesus has told us that a knowledge of the truth will make us free; and to me there is something like pathos in the thought that there is absolutely no other way for the soul to realize freedom except through a knowledge of the truth. But there is no cross-lots or short-cut way. 'Ye must be born again' is as literally true to-day as when Jesus uttered the words. There is no middle ground. The scientific principle must rule, and does rule, else there is no hope in the world. Love is the only basis upon which we can hope to build an enduring state or secure any sort of permanent social order. The race is struggling as never before to realize this truth in all of its wonderful depth of meaning. We see it in the great growth of fraternal organizations that have characterized the history of the last few years; we see it in the great trade-union movement that has fraternized and coordinated great bodies of workingmen; we see it in the countless number of societies, clubs, lodges, institutions, and brotherhoods that are springing up all over the world. In the narrower sense these movements are individualistic, but in the broader and deeper sense they are social and religious. It is an expression of the longing for brotherhood, for fellowship; and this awakened social conscience is the very force that will produce the enlightened intellect that will lead these numberless organizations to see and to understand the folly of the unbrotherly method, and lead them finally into one grand brotherhood—the good of all being the music that shall sing the world to its work."

TWO VIEWS OF THE DECLINE OF THEOLOGY.

MORE than a decade ago John Burroughs, the eminent literary naturalist, wrote a number of essays on the supposed conflict between religion and science, the difference between religion and theology, religious truth, faith and credulity, and the relations of educated men and women to the creeds and dogmas of the sects. Recently these essays have been republished in book form under the title "The Light of Day."

What is this naturalist's position as regards Christianity? In a brief retrospect he recalls the religious discussions he used to hear between his father, a stanch Baptist, and a Methodist neighbor named Jerry. His father no more doubted the literal truth in every passage of the Bible than he did his own existence. The idea of such faith causes Mr. Burroughs to say:

"How impossible for me to read the Bible as father or Jerry did, or to feel any interest in questions which were so vital to them; not because I have hardened my heart against these things, but mainly because I was born forty years later than they were, with different tastes and habits of mind. The Time Spirit has wrought many changes in men's views, and I have seen the world with other eyes and through other mediums."

Mr. Burroughs says that his attitude toward Christianity is that of most educated people of the world. He believes in Jesus as a man, who lived as a man and died as a man, who belonged to our common humanity. The only thing Godlike about him was his teachings. His miraculous birth, his miracles, and his ascension, Mr. Burroughs declares were entirely out of harmony with his character as a teacher and spiritual leader. These myths, he says, were tacked on to the story of his life to catch the great masses of humanity who can become interested only in the marvelous and so-called supernatural; for men have until the present century been governed entirely by their superstitions in religion.

The leaders of the church, says the writer, have taken the myths woven into the New-Testament books and have attempted to frame them into an elaborate system of science. They call it theology, and of late men like Drummond have gone so far as to try to harmonize this theology with natural science. Mr. Burroughs can see no sort of harmony or likeness between them. The one is artificial, man-made, often absurd in its declarations; the other is exact, demonstrable, and according to eternal laws.

But Mr. Burroughs is careful to draw a distinction beween theology and religion. What Jesus taught, he says, was pure re-

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ligion and was of the Spirit. It deals with the life within, and as such, religion has a permanent place in man's nature, and much of it is beyond the ken of natural science. Theology, on the other hand, is to Mr. Burroughs an arbitrary effort to explain alleged miraculous objective phenomena and call it science when there is no science in it. So with the growth of real science theology has had to go to the wall. Mr. Burroughs admits that Christianity has done much for the European races, but he declares that Christianity owes more to these races than they owe to it. He holds that science has done more for the human race within the nineteenth century than Christianity has done for it in its nineteen centuries.

When Mr. Burroughs wrote these essays, he tells us, he was under the spell of his subject; now he feels that he has passed the age for troubling his soul about such themes. At the beginning of these collected essays, he prints the much-admired lines which he wrote years ago, and which sum up his own present philosophy of life, as well as that of the modern enlightened "paganism" of the idealistic monist school of Prentice Mulford, Ralph Waldo Trine, and Henry Frank:

Serene I fold my hands and wait
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst Time or Fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.
I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.
Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.
What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it hath sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.
The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs in yonder heights;
So flows the good with equal law,
Unto the soul of pure delights.
The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal waves unto the sea;
Nor Time, nor Space, nor Deep, nor High
Can keep my own away from me.

Another recent work, entitled "The Spiritual Life," by Prof. Albert A. Coe, of the Northwestern University, is an effort to treat the subject along the lines of psychology. Professor Coe aims to formulate a science of spiritual phenomena or certain states of consciousness. He thinks the comparative failure of the Christian church in evangelization is due to the fact that it is not as broad as human nature. In other words, the leaders of the church do not understand the human mind and have not adapted their institution or their theology to it. In this ignorance of the human mind, he sees much to condemn in religious revivals, and declares as many persons are swamped in doubt by such methods as are saved. He thikns that Nietszche's charge that Christianity appeals only to the weakness and the effeminate element of the human mind is not entirely false. The predominance of women over men in church is strong evidence that Christianity has serious temperamental defects. This is his explanation for the absence of such men as John Burroughs from the church. He says:

"The temperamental interpretation of Christianity is likewise one probable reason for aloofness from the church of a strangely large proportion of most high, morally earnest, and intelligent men and women. These persons live correct lives and reverence God; if their names were on the roll of a church no one would question their piety. Some of them would find an obstacle to church-membership in the credal vows required in many churches, but most of them would not. Indeed, it is probable that only a small proportion of them could allege any specific and adequate reason why they should not belong to some church. The fact seems to be that church life and ideals do not appeal to them. . . . Their attitude toward current forms of spiritual culture—such as are found in the prayer-meeting, for example—is one of indifference, if not actually hostile. If it were possible to determine by a census what proportion of the moral and intellectual strength of the average community is actively employed in what is commonly called the spiritual work of the church, what disheartening figures we should read!"

Professor Coe thinks it is not depravity, but perhaps spiritual hunger, that deters men from attending church, and that the difficulty is the mal-adjustment between the individual and the church. He classifies the different temperaments of individual persons and adds:

"It is the universalizing of church life and ideals through recognition of the fact that spiritual qualities and needs run through the whole gamut of human faculties. The spiritual conceit of the melancholic temperament must be resisted. The spiritual trivialities of the sanguine must be transcended. The spirituality of the moral will and the truth-loving intellect must not be merely conceded, but preached, insisted upon, gloried in. This is the foundation upon which the rebuilding must proceed."

THE BIBLE IN BROAD SCOTCH.

A LITERARY curiosity of a unique character has lately been announced. It is a translation of the New Testament into the broad Scottish dialect of Burns. The author, a Scotch-Canadian minister over eighty years of age, undertook the work mainly as a diversion for his idle hours. The Atlanta *Constitution* (July 17) gives the following rendition of the Lord's Prayer from this new version:

"Faither o' us a', bidin Aboon, Thy name be holle! Lat Thy reign begin! Lat Thy wuil be done, baith in Yirth and Heevin! Gie us ilka day oor needfu' feudin. And forgie us a' oor ill deeds, as we een fargae thae wha did us ill; and lat us no be siftit; but save us frae the Ill-Ane: for the croon is Thine ain; and the micht and the glorie, for evir and evir, Amen."

Following is the rendition of the passage in the Sermon on the Mount containing the Beatitudes:

"And seein' the thrang o' folk he gaed un intil a mountain; and whan he was sutten doon, his disciples gather't aboot.

"And he open't his mouth, and instructit them; and quo he:

"Happy the spirits that are lown and cannie; for the kingdom o' heaven is waitin' for them!

"Happy they that are makin' their maen; for they shall fin' comfort and peace!

"Happy the lowly and meek o' the yirth; for the yirth sal be their ain hadden!

"Happy thase whase hunger and drouth are a' for holiness; for they sal be stenh'd!

"Happy the pitifu'; for they sal win pitie theirsels!

"Happy the pure heartit; for their een sal dwell upon God!

"Happy the makkers-up o' strife; for they sal be coontit for bairns o' God!

"Happy the ill-treatit anes for the sake o' gude; for the'se hae the kingdom o' God!

"Happy sal ye be when folk sal misca ye, and ill-treat ye, and say a' things again ye wrangouslie for my sake!

"Joy ye, and be blythe! for yere meed is great in heeven! for e'en sae did they till the prophets afore ye!

"The saut o' the yirth are ye; but gin the saut hae tint its tang, hoo's it to be sautit? Is it no clean useless? to be cuisten oot, and trauchl't under folks feet.

"Ye are the warld's light. A toon biggit on a hilltap is aye seen.

"Nor wad men licht a crusie, pit it neath a cog, but set it up, and it gies licht to a' the hoose.

"Sae lat yere licht gang abreid among men; that seeing yere gude warks they may gie God glorie.

"Think-na I am come to do awa' wi' the law, ar the prophets; I'se no come to do awa, but to bring to pass!

"For truly say I t'ye, Till heeven and yirth dwine away, ae jot or ae tittle failsna o' the law, till a' comes to pass!

"Than, wha breks ane o' the wee'st commands, and gars ithers sae do, he sal be ca'd sma' i' the kingdom o' heeven.

"For I say till ye, Gin yere gudeness gang-na' yont the Scribes and Pharisees, ne'er sal ye win intil the kingdom o' heeven!"

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN, of Chicago, has aroused considerable comment by his announcement that the Roman Catholic Church does not desire the appointment of any of its clergy to the Chicago Board of Education. The archbishop states that since the church already has a common school system of its own, the attention of the clergy will be fully occupied in attending to its management.

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SOME OF THE LEADING MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Cong. 2. Mrs. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Cong. 3. The Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, Cong. 4. Mr. John M. Inglis. Presb. 5. Mrs. John M. Inglis, Presb. 6. Miss Iona Woodward, Cong. 7. Miss Annie A. Gould. Cong. 8. Miss Luella Miner, Cong. 9. The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, M.D., Cong. 10. Mr. Mark Williams, Cong. 11. The Rev. James H. Roberts, Cong. 12. Mr. H. T. Pitkin, Cong. 13. Mr. H. D. Potter, Cong. 14. The Rev. W. A. P. Martin, Cong., president of the Imperial University of China. 15. Mrs. Howard S. Galt, Cong. 16. The Rev. Howard S. Galt, Cong. 17. Miss Mary Morrill, Cong. 18. The Rev. James H. Ingram, Cong. 19. Mrs. James H. Ingram, Cong. 20. Miss Grace Wykoff, Cong. 21. Miss Gertrude Wykoff, Cong. 22. Miss Edith Coombs, Meth. Episc. 23. Mrs. James A. Miller, Cong. 24. The Rev. James A. Miller, Cong. 25. The Rev. H. V. Norman, Church of England. 26. The Rev. Charles Robinson, Church of England. 27. The Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Cong. 28. Dr. George D. N. Lowry, Meth. Episc. 29. Mrs. George D. N. Lowry. 30. Miss Bessie McCoy, Presb. 31. The Rev. George Ritchie Davis, Meth. Episc., presiding elder of the Peking District. 32. Mr. William S. Ament, Cong. 33. The Rev. Charles Tedder, Meth. Episc. 34. Miss Jennie McKillion, Presb. 35. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Favier, Rom. Cath., Vicar Apostolic of the Peking District. 36. The Rev. Frederick Hayner, Meth. Episc. 37. Mrs. Frederick Hayner, Meth. Episc. 38. The Rev. J. Victor Martin, Meth. Episc.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

SOME MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE SITUATION.

AS one reads the voluminous telegrams from China day after day and endeavors to sift out of them the items of definite knowledge, one is reminded of Bismarck's unkind remark about journalists to the effect that they are never so happy as when they can dilate upon subjects of which they are absolutely ignorant. In the case of China, the journalists are not the only ones who seem to have been ignorant, and the world's conception of the fighting power of the Chinese has undergone some striking changes in the last month. Excepting in Russia and Germany, the almond-eyed "Celestials" were at first described as a mere rabble who could be easily scared. To-day the information is vouchsafed that China has millions of good fighting-men. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) expressed itself as follows on June 8:

"It appears to us that it would be a good move on the part of the British Government to forward, say, a thousand soldiers from Hongkong to the North, in order to be prepared for emergencies; and a contingent of troops might be ordered up from India to take their place in the South. We are convinced that a very slight display by a disciplined force would suffice to strike terror into the hearts of the poorly armed and undisciplined rebels and to restore order throughout the disturbed districts of China."

Yet there has been plenty of evidence that the anti-foreign societies in China were at that time not only well organized, but fairly well armed, and that they included some of the best Chinese elements. The armaments of the Chinese are sufficiently large to render them formidable. *The Times* (London) says:

"The figures given by Mr. Brodrick in Parliament show that the Chinese are in possession of extensive supplies of guns and ammunition. Since 1895, firms in this country have furnished the Chinese Government with 71 guns of position and 11,740 rounds of ammunition; 123 field-guns and 40,400 rounds; and 297 machine-guns with over four million rounds. Germany at the same time has supplied nearly half a million Mauser rifles with three million rounds. These figures do not pretend to be exhaustive, but they indicate very clearly that active preparations for a struggle have been systematically going on while astute Chinese officials hoodwinked the Western world by a display of abject weakness and indecision."

The army of China is organized so very differently from that of European countries that comparison is difficult. We make, however, a summary of Lieut.-Col. de St. Paul Seitz's account in *The Westminster Gazette:*

The Chinese authorities—not always the imperial Government, but rather progressively inclined individual viceroys or governors-general of one or the other of the eighteen provinces of the Chinese empire—have from time to time, and successively, invited and availed themselves of English, American, French, and German advice both in military and naval matters; but since the latter nation has been most prominent in its representatives, the present organization of the imperial Chinese army, or at least the European-drilled portion of the same, must be considered as having been effected on Teutonic military principles to the exclusion of previously adopted ones. The higher officers have always opposed the foreign teachers, but enough has been imparted to the common soldiers to render them more formidable than before. A military college was established by Li Hung Chang in Pe-chi-li some years ago, and it is quite possible that from these young men some master-mind has arisen who will turn to accouunt the five Chinese elemental military qualities: (1) numbers and homogeneity; (2) stubborn endurance; (3) persistence; (4) contempt of death; (5) passive obedience; and give the invading allied forces a nut to crack; but, to my mind, the imposition of the strict German system as founded by the great Frederick, continued by Clausewitz, and completed by von Roon and Moltke, is not and never was adaptable to a nation which, generally speaking, takes to innovations as animals learn tricks. Of European-drilled troops, there are only Li Hung Chang's army of 40,000, and Chang Chi Tung's 5,000; but the overflow from these has been used continually, drafted into other corps, spreading the German methods. Altogether the Chinese can count upon over 600,000 organized troops. The rifle in their possession is the Mauser (model 81).* The Chinese shoot well up to seven hundred yards; after that their fire for some reason or another becomes erratic. Their cavalry, tho not numerous, is quite efficient.

A German instructor, writing in the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), says:

"The Chinese learn the ordinary drill as quickly as Europeans. Their shooting is good, and not only with the rifle. Thus a man who afterward was made an officer through me was told to fire at a floating target with the 24-centimeter Krupp gun. After the first four shots, every shot hit at a distance of seven thousand meters, tho the distance had not been made known. Under leaders whom they trust, the Chinese will undoubtedly fight well. In the Chinese-Japanese war, only a small portion of the troops came into touch with the enemy. There was much jealousy among the viceroys, and the troops hardly trusted their officers."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks that the Chinese, if united, will certainly be able to offer strong resistance. Even their fleet may yet do some damage, if the lesson of the war with Japan has been learned as well in the navy as in the army.

The Powers evidently intend to put a formidable array in the field. France is continually sending troops to Indo-China, and will have an army of 30,000 in the field there in August; but her contingent on the Pei-Ho is less considerable than that of other nations. The French papers, on the whole, agree that France must aim chiefly to strengthen her position in the South. That Great Britain can spare more than 10,000 men is regarded on the Continent as improbable. In Germany, the cry "Eastward-ho!" has been received with much enthusiasm, and the authorities are confronted with an *embarras du richesse* in picking 15,000 from the many who volunteer. Russia certainly means to appear with a strong force, but that she can invade China from the land side with an overwhelming army seems doubtful. The *Vossische Zeitung* expresses itself in the main as follows:

As the *Ruskij Invalid* has pointed out, the Siberian railroad is not yet finished, and only 1,000 men per week can be got to Irkutsk with any degree of certainty. The Manchurian railroad is still very defective, which renders the transport of an army still more difficult. To march an army through the Gobi desert is a dangerous undertaking, which only small corps can undertake. Nor can the Chinese, owing to their defective commissariat, throw large masses upon the Siberian frontier. The greater part of the Russian army will have to come by sea. What Japan really will do appears to be still uncertain; but it is evident that China will not be invaded by an overwhelming force in the near future.

The *Temps* (Paris) points out that climatic influences may seriously hinder the advance of the allies, and urges the Government to give special attention to the equipment of the troops sent to China, especially as there will be much opportunity for comparison with other nations. It is rumored that the Germans are especially careful in this respect. German experts certainly expect heavy losses. Lieut.-Col. Wagner writes as follows in the *National Zeitung* (Berlin):

"The defenses of Peking are not to be despised. The city can not be taken by storm, and if determined resistance is offered, a small force, if able to enter, would be caught as in a rat-trap. In 1860, the French and English entered the city, but only be-

*This is a slip, as there is no "model 81." The Chinese have obtained large quantities of the model 71 and 71-84. The latest is a magazine rifle similar to the Lee-Metford, but of large caliber. Black powder is used. These guns were sold when the German Government adopted the present rifle, model 88.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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cause the Chinese opened the gates to them. To-day we are given to understand that a nation in arms will meet the allies.

"Some of the facts of the Franco-English campaign deserve attention. The allies started out with 20,000 men. For the final attack upon Peking they only had 8,000 left. Taku and Tien-Tsin had to be garrisoned, and the losses had been heavy. Had the Chinese held out longer, the allies would have been in a very bad way. Peace was declared October 24, 1860, and as the winter begins in the middle of October in that part of China, it would have been difficult to provision the army. To get out of Peking may be more difficult than to get in."

German and Russian papers express resentment because of the attitude of the British press with regard to the troops of those two powers. Captain Lous, of the German cruiser *Iltis*, directed the bombardment of the Taku forts, but the fact that the English papers ridicule the remark that Captain Lous "was the soul of the undertaking" has aroused some indignant comment in Germany, and the manner in which the British papers speak of the discipline of the Russians calls forth some unfriendly retorts in Russia. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* says:

"The attempts of the English correspondents to minimize everything in the part the Russians took in the storming of Taku, the relief of Tien-Tsin and the liberation of Seymour, are too barefaced, and the hatred of England is increasing. It is an undeniable fact that the Russian forces did the most work in these three engagements, in which the allies were led by Russian officers. If General Stoessel had not acquitted himself so well, the Europeans in Tien-Tsin would have been massacred. Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful march to Peking, in which he did not show great brilliancy, would have ended in his becoming a prey of the 'Boxers,' had not General Stoessel relieved him. In the official telegrams laid by Brodrick before the British Parliament, the services of the Russians are simply ignored. The facts can not be altered by this conduct; it proves only the ignoble and hateful character of leading British statesmen, who will not admit the services rendered them by Russians."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Trade Competition between America and Russia.—Russian circles of trade and industry, according to the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, have recently made an unpleasant discovery. They have been gloating over the progress of the great Siberian railroad, which they thought would open up Siberia and Manchuria to them, but now news has reached them that during the winter enormous quantities of goods, of all kinds and prices, had been introduced from America into Vladivostock. Says the paper quoted:

"The natives were all the more astonished, as they were not accustomed to such enterprise or to such goods; and the Americans have been so pushing that not only have they flooded Vladivostock, but they have also invaded Eastern Siberia, and have gotten a firm footing in Irkutsk, which is the headquarters of the trade of that region. They compete so successfully with the Russian manufacturer that the latter foresees his ruin; and, to make matters still worse for him, the Americans have begun to make extensive purchases of land, preparatory to the erection of factories, mills, etc. A few days ago the Russian merchants' representatives in Siberia telegraphed that a description of the state of affairs to their various houses, with the result that the latter sent a committee to St. Petersburg to petition the Government to take necessary steps to defend them against American encroachments. This may have some effect, for there is a general fear that America will practically own Manchuria. In any case, it can not be a pleasant thought for Russians that they are spending so many millions on the Siberian railroad for the benefit of their competitors.

"But the inhabitants of Siberia are great gainers from this competition, for, for the same money which they would pay for Russian goods, they receive much better value in American wares, and with this thought the Russians will have to content themselves in case the Government declines to take steps for their relief by placing obstacles in the way of the American exporter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE DISSOLUTION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE PROBABLE?

PRINCE LUDWIG, son of the Prince-regent of Bavaria, and likely to become King of Bavaria, has again expressed his discontent with the German empire. He complains that, while ocean-going lines of steamships are subsidized, south German river lines, carrying on a certain amount of foreign trade with Austria, have no subsidy. The prince is represented in the German papers as a somewhat choleric gentleman, who does not always inform himself thoroughly before speaking, and in this case, they assert, he evidently was not aware that the Donau Company in whose interests he speaks, tho its headquarters are in Bavaria is really a foreign concern, Austrian capital being chiefly interested. Prince Ludwig's speech, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich), is important chiefly because the comments of the foreign press have given it international weight. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"We are certain that no one in the north has any wish to hurt the feelings of our southern brothers. We can not tell what has disturbed the prince's temper; but, unfortunately, people will say that something must have occurred in high places to warrant such an exhibition. The prestige of the empire is not likely to be increased by such demonstrations. Had any attempt been made to interfere with state rights, we would be the first to deplore them. Any measure to bring about a closer union is likely to disturb the empire. *Germany is a union of states*, it will always remain so, and the empire would fall to pieces if the rights and liberties of the states were interfered with."

It is now suggested that Prince Ludwig is displeased because the Emperor, in announcing the presence of the torpedo flotilla upon the Rhine, spoke of it as "my torpedo division." How very unwilling the particularists are to permit an increase of the outward signs of imperial power, however much the Emperor's personal influence may be established, is shown by the expressions of some southern papers. Thus, the *Strassburger Post*, voicing the feeling of Alsace as one of the component parts of the empire, says:

"The navy is the empire's navy, not the Emperor's. Even the expression *Seiner Majestät Schiff* (His Majesty's ships) is not correct. The Emperor's advisers should see to it that the correct forms of speech are not infringed. On the other hand, the Bavarians have no right to complain, for they are specially petted by Prussia in the matter of their particularist pride."

The *Schwäbische Merkur* (Stuttgart) deplores that such theoretical questions should be made subjects for argument, especially as the constitution, which Prince Ludwig so often quotes, places the navy entirely in the Emperor's hands. The oath administered to those in the navy makes them personal followers of the Emperor. A few democratic papers with republican tendencies welcome the possibility of a coolness between the Hohenzollern and Wittelsbach dynasties.

In France, many papers build up a hope of the dissolution of the German empire upon these evidences of jealousy. The *Temps* (Paris) says:

"Prince Ludwig only says aloud what most South Germans think. . . . Bavarians and other southerners have the feeling that they are treated as poor relatives by the Prussians. That is the natural consequence of Prussian arrogance. Even the material interests of the southerners suffer. A Prussian or Hamburg concern may easily obtain recognition as being useful to the empire; southern enterprise receives no such support. Prussian particularism and egoism oppresses the smaller states. Prussia treats them as conquered territory."

The *Temps* thinks further that, "if steam is not let off in this

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way sometimes, the unnatural bonds of the German empire would burst." The *Journal des Debats*, however, warns against placing false hopes upon the momentary dissatisfaction of an individual prince. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"Are we to suppose that Germany is on the eve of interior troubles which will menace the work accomplished by Bismarck? Certainly not! For thirty years the federal states have been united perfectly in sentiment, and disintegration appears impossible. In Bavaria and elsewhere protests against the overwhelming influence of Prussia are occasionally heard; but these are only empty vaporings. Hence Wilhelm II. treats these little incidents as unimportant. He follows steadfastly the line of conduct he has mapped out for himself."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says:

"Only by unnecessary and unwarranted comment has the attitude of Prince Ludwig received particularist coloring. This is best shown by the fact that the prince, while complaining that the federal character of the empire is not sufficiently taken into account, fails to give adequate proof for his assertion. It is quite possible that the prince is chiefly dissatisfied because some papers in Bavaria are not blue-and-white enough [the Bavarian colors]. The heir of a throne is sometimes touchy on such points. The Parisian hopes of serious disagreement between Berlin and Munich are baseless, as the French would easily discover if they were willing to examine the matter. Even the hope that republican organs like the *Frankfurter Zeitung* can do serious harm by masquerading as champions of individual princes, is idle. Bismarck's word, that the unity of the princes is the best basis for German unity, still holds good."

Dynastic bickerings are not rare within the German empire. Not long ago the opinions of the princes differed on the validity of the present Lippe succession; and one ruler, Prince Henry of Reuss-Greiz, to this day protests against the empire which has curtailed his sovereign rights. He was persistent enough to register his single vote in the Bundesrath against the increase of the navy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Yellow Race in Siberia.—*Ost-Asien* gives the following interesting account of the investigations of Herr Levitow, who spent last summer in the Amur province, where he made a special study of the influx of Chinese. He noticed that it was difficult to get reliable figures of the number of Celestials in the Amur province, but saw enough to satisfy him that it far exceeded that of the official returns. Until the beginning of the building of the great Siberian railroad there were very few Chinese in Russian territory; but as soon as work was commenced that was quickly changed. Not only traders, but workmen, swarmed in. As they were willing to work for a fraction of what the Russian workmen demanded, and as any number of them could be obtained at any point, with a notice of a day or two, wages fell very much. Strangest of all, no matter how low his wages, the Chinaman is always able to save a portion. Rice and radishes are all that he eats.

According to Herr Levitow, the question whether the influx of Chinese will injure Russian trade and have a bad effect on the peasantry can not be easily answered. All the way from Irkutsk to Bogorodsk Chinese merchants buy gold which has been surreptitiously obtained and send the same to China; and this certainly is very much to the detriment of Russian interests. Another injury is the free sale of Chinese brandy, which is much cheaper than the Russian product, altho not so fiery.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, dealing with this subject, remarks:

"Even should it be determined that the influx of Chinese is harmful to Russian interests, there is nothing to be done officially. We might close the Trans-Baikal provinces to them, but not Manchuria. According to Levitow's opinion there remains nothing to be done but to accept matters as they are, and strive to work against the harmfulness of Chinese invasion as well as we may. The traveler noticed that the Russian immigrants were rarely satisfied with their condition, because they were so insecure of their tenure, and because they had no other means of earning a livelihood but by farming. Levitow therefore suggests that the system of small holdings should be encouraged, so that the farmers would be in a better condition successfully to wage war against Chinese immigrants, against whom they would form a natural barrier, and from whose cheap labor they would profit."

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY VERSUS MONROEISM.

THE creation of a National Continental Union League, which aims to unite more closely the peoples of this hemisphere, has not passed without notice in Canada, but the project does not meet with much encouragement across the border. Some Canadian papers admit that Canada has no objection to annexing the United States for the benefit of the United States, and they point to the South African war, in which, according to Canadian report, the Canadians have shown prodigious valor, as proof that Canada could do it if she had time to attend to such little matters. Others treat the subject more seriously. The following excerpt from *The Globe* (Toronto) seems to embody the Canadian view pretty generally:

"The league's invitation to Canada to cast in its lot with the continent to which it belongs might have been considered some years ago, if it had been made in a proper spirit, but it comes too late to-day. Canada has thrown in its lot with the empire to which it belongs, and from its decision there can not and will not be any appeal. But we are free to admit it might have been different. In the years gone by there were periods of doubt and uncertainty as to the future of this country, and skilful manipulation on the part of United States politicians might have worked out the continent-to-which-we-belong policy. No party in the United States, however, understood the process of assimilating a free and independent state. The United States's idea was that absorption could be best brought about by subjecting Canada to a slow process of starvation. . . . Had a policy of neighborliness, instead of hostility, prevailed, there is no telling how close the relations between Canada and the United States might not have been to-day. A policy of reciprocal trade between the two countries might have cemented them together in a way that would have rendered separation difficult, and, perhaps, impossible. The opportunity, however, has gone by, and all our neighbors can do now is to speculate on what might have been. . . . Let us offer the league a few suggestions for the formation of a new and grander platform. The United States is now trying to make up its mind whether it will confine itself to parish politics, under the Monroe doctrine, or whether it will branch out as a world-wide power. If it accepts our advice, the United States will adopt the latter alternative and take a hand in the unification of the world. The way to lessen the danger of war, to which the Continental League refers, is to create a world-wide power, whose dictum will be peace. Such a power can be created by the union of Anglo-Saxondom. Let the United States throw in its lot with the British empire, and the continent-to-which-we-belong issue, as well as several even more important questions, will be solved at one and the same time."

The History of Babylon.—We may soon be in a position to study the lost history of Babylon as we can now study that of Greece and Rome. In a recent lecture at the Industrial Art Museum at Berlin, Professor Delitzch, the celebrated Orientalist and explorer, stated his hope, says *Biblia* (June), "that in a short time it will be possible to reconstitute the history of Babylon from its monuments. Contemporary inscriptions on monuments show that the excavators are unearthing the relics of a prehistoric epoch antecedent to the period to which we assign Abraham. The list of kings will furnish an excellent foundation for the historical reconstruction of the epoch."

This has been made possible by the discoveries of the expedition sent out by the German Oriental Society under the direction of Koldewey. Nebuchadnezzar's favorite temple has already been explored, and the excavators are now attacking "the edifice proper in which Cyrus signed the edict authorizing the return of the Jews to their own land, and in which Alexander died.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Goodnow reports from Shanghai, June 8, 1900, that the crops in that region are abundant and the inhabitants prosperous. New machines and methods of transportation have not yet thrown any of the people out of work. Accordingly, there is no destitution upon which to found agitation, such as prevails in Northern China.

Under date of June 6, 1900, Minister Powell writes from Port au Prince that, according to a new law, all persons in business, natives and foreigners, will hereafter pay $500 licenses per year for banking (an increase of $200) and $200 per year for importing in small shipments—that is, not receiving full cargoes on any one steamer.

Consul Smith writes from Victoria, B. C., June 12, 1900, as follows:

I submit herewith official data of the product of the mines of British Columbia during 1899, and other important figures relative to the mining industry, culled from the annual report of the minister of mines, just made public.

The total mineral output of the province for the year 1899 amounts to $12,393,131, as against $10,906,861 for 1898, an increase of $1,486,270, or 13⅔ per cent. This would have been largely increased but for the shutting down of several mines, owing to the passage of a law prohibiting miners working over eight hours under drastic penalties, which completely demoralized the industry for some months, causing a deficit of $910,844 in silver and lead values alone. It is believed that but for the shutting down caused by the legislation referred to (the penalties of which have recently been temporarily suspended), the same mines would have brought an increase of $500,000, instead of the present deficit, making the year's increase $2,863,159, or about 27 per cent., over last year.

The coal-mines of the province during 1899 turned out 1,306,324 tons of coal, and 34,251 tons of coke, an increase over 1898 of 170,459 tons of coal, and a decrease of 750 tons of coke. The total value of coal produced in the province during 1899 was $3,918,972.

The gold production for 1899—including both placer and lode gold—amounts to $4,202,473. The yield of placer gold was $1,344,900, over double that of 1898, when the yield was $643,346. The large increase was due to the discoveries in the Atlin Lake district, which, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the disputes regarding ownership caused by the enactment of the alien law, yielded $800,000 in gold. The output of gold obtained from lode mining in 1899 was $2,857,573, an increase over 1898 of $656,356.

The amount of copper produced in the province during 1899 was 7,722,591 pounds, an increase over 1898 of only 6 per cent. As yet, the copper-mining districts are practically limited to three—Rossland, Nelson, and the west coast of Vancover Island. Rossland produces 75 per cent. of the total output of copper in the province.

There has been a material decrease in the amount of silver produced in British Columbia, owing to the fact that the largest producing mines have been shut down since June or July, on account of labor troubles, as stated above. The total silver production for the year amounted to 2,939,413 ounces, valued at $1,663,708, a decrease from the production in 1898 of 1,357,619 ounces of fine silver and of value $712,133.

The total lead production for 1899 amounted to 21,862,436 pounds, valued at $878,870, as against 31,693,559 pounds, valued at $1,077,581, for 1898, a decrease of 9,831,123 pounds of lead and of $198,711 in value.

Some 2,000 tons of iron ore was mined in the province last year—near Kamloops and on Texada Island—which was used for fluxing purposes by the smelters.

The government of Columbia has promulgated a decree against exports, the provisions of which are summarized as follows:

From the date of the promulgation of this decree (April 24, 1900), all exporters of produce are compelled to pay to the Government a proportion of their exports in accordance with the following stipulations: On every 125 kilograms of coffee, $10 gold; on every kilogram of hides, 10 cents gold; on every kilogram of skins, 15 cents gold; and other articles of exportation, such as minerals in bulk, gold and silver in any form whatsoever, rubber and other gums, timber, live animals, etc., are subject to an expropriation (forced loan) of 30 per cent. of their value in gold.

To fix the valuation upon these articles of export, the collectors of customs are to be guided by the prices current received from abroad, and not to rely on the value declared by the shippers.

The Government has the right to fix the rate of exchange at which it will reimburse these gold values in paper currency.

Exporters who do not wish to submit to the stipulations of this decree can be exempted from same by paying an export tax of 20 per cent. advalorem upon the gold value of the article to be exported.

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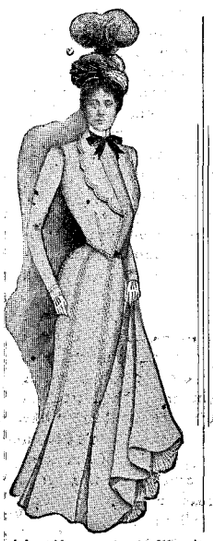

THERE remain but a few more weeks to take advantage of our Reduced Price Sale on Suits and Skirts. Some weeks ago, when we began this Sale, we had several thousand pieces of suitings and skirtings on hand. Almost all of these have been closed out, but a nice assortment is still left; the balance must now be sold in order to make room for our new Fall stock of materials. You will not soon have another opportunity of securing a fashionable garment made to order at such a great reduction from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every suit and skirt in our line, and many of our garments have been reduced to exactly one-half of former prices. The quality of materials and workmanship, however, is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

Order from this Reduced Price Sale whatever you wish; if you don't like it, send it back and **we will refund your money.**

Tailor-made Suits, lined throughout; former price $10; reduced to $6.67. $15 Suits reduced to $10; some reduced to $7.50. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34; some reduced to $10. Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4. $7 Skirts reduced to $4.67; some reduced to $3.50. Handsome Wash Suits in the newest styles; former price $4; reduced to $2. $5 Wash Suits reduced to $2.50. Wash Skirts, indispensable for Summer wear; former price $3; reduced to $1.50. $4 Wash Skirts reduced to $2. Reduced prices on Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts.

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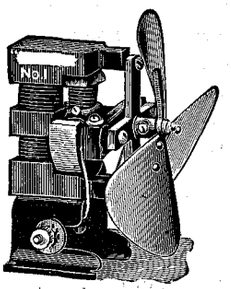

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PERSONALS.

Mrs. Gladstone's Charity.—A poor old woman of Hawarden, living alone in her tiny cottage, has more than once poured out her heart to me as to the hard times in the past when all her children were young and her husband "laid up" with rheumatism. These cottagers were proud with the fine pride—more often found in the north than in the south—that refuses to make its wants known so long as a crust remains in the cupboard, and no one in Hawarden was allowed to know how starved and how cold that mother and her children were, day after day, through that grim winter. No neighbor dared offer help, knowing it would be refused. But Mrs. Gladstone heard of it at church one Sunday morning. Instead of going home, she went straightway into the cottage, where the wolf had penetrated farther than the door. In the small kitchen the mother and her nine starvelings sat round a Sunday dinner of a small potato pie. "I have come to see how the patient is," the beautiful visitor explained, and said not a word about her real errand. Up the dark steps she went, sat by the poor man's side for a few minutes, and then came down again where, respectfully, the hollow-cheeked youngsters were waiting to begin their meal after the lady from the castle had left. "But mayn't I have a little of that pie with you?" Mrs. Gladstone asked. "It smells so good, and I had breakfast very early." In a few minutes everybody felt at ease, and guest and hostess and hungry bairns alike were cheerily dining together.

An hour later a roasted joint and a large hamper of food was quietly left at the cottage door, with a note from Mrs. Gladstone, saying that as she had made her lunch at the cottage it was only fair that now the cottagers should give her th pleasure of sharing her home lunch also. And next morning work was found for the older children, and the mother was asked to do some sewing, and the patient in the small attic ate strengthening invalid-food henceforth, and never a word was said about it all when Mrs. Gladstone came and sat by the little kitchen fire and chatted "as if she was one of us," and that cottage knew no more of gnawing hunger and limbs too thinly clad shivering by the cold hearth. And as in this case so it was in unnumbered ones, all through Mrs. Gladstone's beautiful life. Here and there an instance may come to light, as did the above, by mere chance, from an overflowing heart. The rest will never be known, and are chronicled only in the book of God kept by the recording angel. —"One Who Knew Her," in *The Westminster Gazette.*

Missed it by One Vote.—In the campaign of 1848 the competing man for the Vice-Presidential nomination with Millard Fillmore of New York was Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina. They were bosom friends, and submitted their claims and pretentions to a conference to determine between them. Fillmore beat Raynor by one vote. Thirty-three years later this same Kenneth Raynor, grown to be a poor old man, and lagging upon the stage of affairs, was solicitor of the Treasury. He had been appointed by Grant. Garfield was importuned to turn him out. He stubbornly refused, and finally, in answer to a demand for some reason why he wanted to keep a good Republican out of a good place in favor of a nondescript without any pull or party following, he said: "I won't do it. Tho an old man and out of favor with fortune, he was a host in his day. He is still an able and accomplished lawyer. He fills the office admirably, and he needs the salary. He may not have many friends—but he has at least one, and a mighty important friend, for it is I myself—and I am not going to turn him out. I am not going to remove from a little place in the Treasury, whose duties he fully meets, an old man who came within a single vote of filling the place I fill and of being President of the United States."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Wagner's Conducting.—When Wagner conducted a series of philharmonic concerts in London in 1855, so many critics and Mendelssohnians objected to his conducting without the score that at last, when the "Eroica" was on rehearsal, the directors requested him to give up a practise "so debasing to the art." They crowded around him after the concert to congratulate him upon his success and his splendid interpretation of the symphony—due, of course, to his having complied with their wishes, and having conducted from the score; one of them chanced to glance at the conductor's desk and found there Rossini's "Barber of Seville" upside down!—*The Etude.*

United States Minister Conger met, wooed, and won his wife at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill. "It was a college match," says the Chicago *Record*, "and both bride and bridegroom were attending school together there. The bride was Miss Sarah J. Pike, and the match was a romantic one. They were attracted to each other by their brightness in classics and by the good spirit which pervaded every action and word. This was in ante-bellum days, and the firing on Fort Sumter put a temporary end to their love-making, as cruel war intervened. Mr. Conger went away to war, serving with gallantry and distinction, rising to the rank of major. During his absence Miss Pike was true to him and kept in touch by constant watch and continued correspondence. The years spent apart only intensified their affection, and they were married when the war was over, the school-days' courtship resulting in thirty-four years of happy wedded life."—*New York Tribune.*

Origin of Maverick.—A mule trader was spinning yarns of the West to a group of his fellows, in the shadow of one of the big stables on West Marietta Street. He had "swapped cayuses" and burros from El Paso to Cheyenne, and "punched steers" on the first cattle train that ever strewed carcasses across the Cherokee strip. This loquacious mule trader told a story of local interest in explaining how the term "maverick" originated.

"Gus Maverick," said he, "was a young lawyer who went to Texas before the State had won her independence from the 'greasers.' He came from Pendleton, Ga., and his father, Sam Maverick, was one of the wealthiest planters in this State in his time, they say. When Texas entered the Union, Gus owned more land and cattle than he could keep up with. He rounded up a mixed bunch of cattle and put them on a large island in a river, never afterward paying any attention to them; but they increased enormously. As they were not branded, the free and easy cowmen of those parts felt at liberty to pick up a critter now and then, and in local parlance an unbranded cow came to be known as a maverick. The term spread, and to this day, anywhere on the range, stray yearlings and calves not branded are called mavericks, and the man who finds them in his

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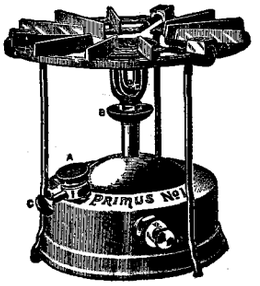

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herd puts his own brand on them and keeps them."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth vs. Commonwealth" and "A Country Without Strikes," believes he knows what it is to taste the irony of fate. Before his son had finished his college course Mr. Lloyd had achieved an international reputation as one of the most intelligent and convincing writers against trusts and corporate combinations in America. Altho a man of wealth and highest social standing, he had applied his pronounced ideas of social democracy in his own home, even to the extent of having the household servants sit at the family table. His faith in the power of a consistent example to shape the bent of his son's mind was unfaltering, and he felt that the soundness of the young man's views would be the natural and inevitable result of his home influences.

When the son was approaching the termination of his college course the father wrote him inquiring if he had determined what career he would pursue after his graduation. The young man's reply was brief, but it could not have moved Mr. Lloyd more profoundly had it been pages long. The whole matter was disposed of in the simple statement: "I'd like to become the attorney for a big corporation." This is unquestionably the hardest hit that Mr. Lloyd ever received. Mrs. Lloyd is the daughter of the late Governor Bross, from whom she inherited a comfortable fortune. The home of Mr. Lloyd and his family is at Winnetka, one of the beautiful suburbs north of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

A Hindu Literary Woman.—The world grows smaller day by day and the old walls of linquistic and racial differences are crumbling away. The latest addition to English writers is a bright little Hindu woman whose lectures are well known in the United States. She comes of a high-caste family, and her name is S. Rajahgopaul. Her work is a compilation of the Hindu children's songs and her own metrical compositions. Here and there is an odd resemblance between the ancient Indian songs and games and those of our own race. Where the Anglo-Saxon child refers to the dog, the cow, and the bear, the Hindu child speaks of the tiger, the buffalo, and the elephant.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Safe Investments.

The offering of $200,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Kenosha Gas and Electric Company of Kenosha, Wis., by Devitt, Tremble & Co., of Chicago, appearing in this paper July 21st and 28th, is worthy of notice.

So many wild-cat investments, such as mining schemes and industrial stocks, have been offered to the public during the past period of the nation's prosperity, that it is a pleasure to note and remark upon the more conservative and higher grade of investments as they are offered.

Many investors, in order to employ their idle funds, often find it profitable to purchase such high grade bonds, which are not liable to fluctuations, are easily negotiable, and which, when they need the money again, they can generally sell for at least as high a price as they paid for them, or borrow on them as collateral.

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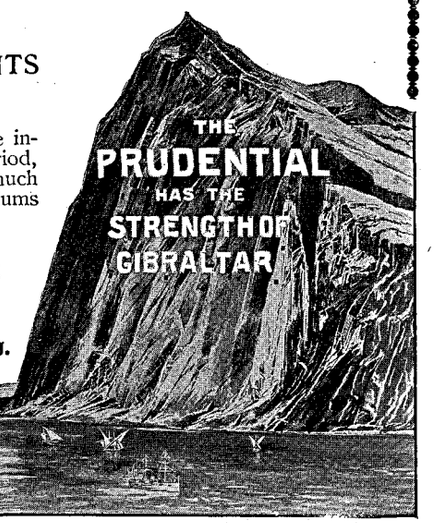

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Conundrum (by the printer's devil): "Is there any rule of English composition that Mr. Ex-President Steyn invariably observes?" "Yes. He never comes to a full stop without beginning with a fresh capital."—*Punch.*

The Situation.—THE AUTHOR: "I wish I had time enough to write a good book."

HIS FRIEND: "Why not take it?"

THE AUTHOR: "Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones."—*Life.*

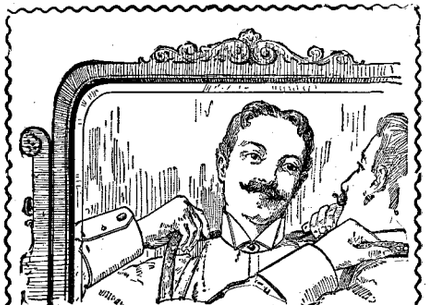
Bad Results of Competition.—"They say that Kruger is going at it harder than ever." "What has braced him up so suddenly?" "Oh, he's mad because the Empress Dowager has knocked him out of the public eye."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Losing No Time.—"Bixley is working like a dog over there in New Jersey." "What's he doing?" "Training Jersey farmers to look like Chinese Boxers for a series of biograph battle-pictures taken on the spot."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

The Viewpoint.—FIRST RABBIT: "That town boy has been around here nearly a week and never once tried to kill us."

SECOND RABBIT. "Yes; he seems to be devoid of all human attributes."—*Indianapolis Press.*

A Danger to be Escaped.—"The whole civilized world ought to be interested in putting down



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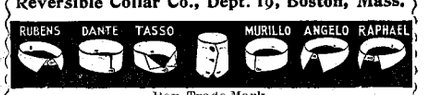

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this Chinese uprising." "I should say so. Why, an historical novel written in Chinese dialect would be simply awful."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

His Case.—DOCTOR: "What you need is change and rest."

PATIENT: "I can't afford it. My income's pretty well requisitioned already. My children get all the change, and my wife gets the rest."—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Leisure Class.—LORD SAYVAN DE LIVRUS: "Ah! but your leisure clawss in this country have no titles."

MISS SHARP: "Nonsense! What's the matter with 'hobo,' 'Weary Willie,' 'Dusty Roads,' and so on?"—*Exchange.*

An Artistic Debt.—"The theater owes a great deal to the Shakespearian drama," said the girl with the dark glasses and pensive expression. "Yes," answered the young man with wide ears; "some of the best burlesques I ever saw were on 'Hamlet' and 'Romeo and Juliet.'"—*Washington Star.*

Feminine Intuition.—MISTRESS: "Jane, you may clear away the breakfast dishes and put the house in order. I am going to my dressmaker's to have a new gown fitted."

JANE: "Yes, ma'am. Are you going to take your latch-key, or shall I sit up for you?"—*Chicago News.*

Extra Charge.—"What was the trouble at that house where the complaint came from yesterday?" asked the superintendent of the gas company. "Nothing much," replied the inspector. "I found a centipede in one of the pipes." "Ah! an extra hundred feet. See that they're charged for that."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Hard Work.—"Oh, we had the loveliest arrangement at our church society last week! Every woman contributed to the missionary cause $5, which she earned herself by hard work." "How did you get yours?" "From my husband." "I shouldn't call that earning it yourself by hard work." "You don't know my husband."—*Baptist Commonwealth.*

Out of One.—"So," said Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully, "that vituperative critic said I was liable to be a politician out of a job!" "That was his remark. You see, he was a little angry, and——" "Oh, there is no occasion to apologize. I kind of like it. You see, I have been accused of being in so many jobs that it's a relief to be mentioned as being out of one."—*Washington Star.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 23.—Sir Halliday Macartney, English secretary to the Chinese Legation at London, states that the Peking legations were safe and were about to start for Tien-Tsin.

London and Berlin refuses to consider Minister Conger's despatch trustworthy.

President McKinley announces his willingness to use his good offices with the Powers in behalf of China on certain conditions, understood to be relief of the ministers at Peking and protection of foreigners.

St. Petersburg despatches represent the situation in Manchuria as far more serious than had been supposed. It is asserted that the Chinese have occupied Hailas, where the Russian railway staff is surrounded and in desperate straits.

July 24.—A message from Sir Claude McMacdonald, dated Peking, July 4, saying that the situation was desperate and calling for relief, is received by the British Foreign Office.

Li Hung Chang states that, altho the foreigners are alive, they will be instantly killed if the allied forces near Peking.

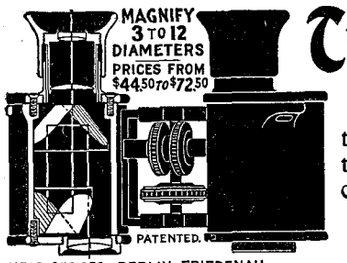
July 25.—Chinese advices from Shanghai say that a general rising throughout the empire is certain, and that the missionaries have been ordered to take refuge at Shanghai or Hongkong.

General Chaffee announces his arrival at Nagasaki.

Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese Imperial Customs, is reported to have died at Peking on July 2, whether by violence or not is not stated.

July 26.—It is reported from Shanghai that Li Hung Chang has said that some of the ministers have already left Peking.

Emperor Kwang Su asks Great Britain's offices to bring about peace, in terms similar to the appeal addressed to President McKinley.



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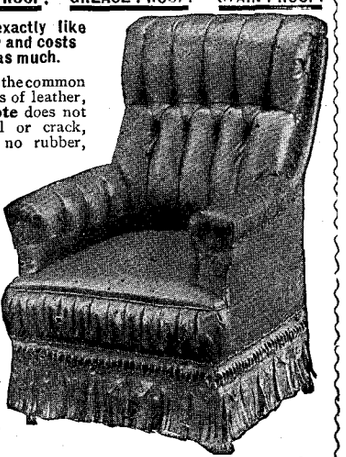

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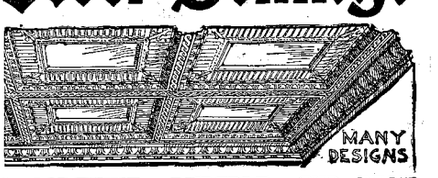

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July 27.—Reports from Shanghai state that the foreign ministers have left Peking, under escort for Tien-Tsin.

Secretary Hay announces that the United States will reject any offer of the Chinese Imperial Government to deliver Minister Conger at Tien-Tsin.

July 28.—A despatch from Yokohama says that the Chinese have attacked a body of Japanese and Koreans near Au-Tong on the Yalu River.

July 29.—An imperial edict of July 28 says that all foreigners shall be held in the interior, and it is stated by a Chinese general at Peking that all the ministers are held as hostages and that their death will follow an advance on Peking.

It is reported that missionaries and native Christians at Pas-Ting-Fu are attacked by Boxers, and 2,000 converts killed.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 23.—Boer raiders on De Wet's force cut telegraph and railroad lines north of Honingspoint; Colonel Broadwood's force, pursuing De Wet's commando, lost 180 men, killed and captured.

July 24.—A despatch from Cape Town reports that the railway lines northward are clear.

July 25.—Lord Roberts reports an advance on Middleburg, reaching Bronkhorst Spruit, about half the distance from Pretoria to the former city; strong guards were left at Pretoria and Johannesburg.

Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy was fiercely attacked in the House of Commons.

July 26.—Lord Roberts reports his arrival at Balmoral, along the railroad line to Middleburg, French and Hutton clearing the army's flanks and the Boers retreating.

Colonel Moreland's troops attack and capture a large war-camp at Kokofu.

July 28.—General Christian De Wet makes to Lord Roberts an offer to surrender on terms which were refused. P. De Wet, his brother, has surrendered.

July 29.—General French takes the city of Middleburg in the march of Lord Roberts's troops eastward.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 23.—From August 1 Berlin will have a special department of theater censorship.

Baron von Manteuffel, the distinguished Conservative statesman and member of the German Reichstag, dies in Berlin.

July 24.—The agreement regarding the boundary line of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is signed at Managua.

President Castro officially proclaims the re-establishment of peace in Venezuela.

July 25.—Fierce fighting is reported between the Colombian troops and the rebels outside of Panama.

July 27.—Joseph Mayer, for many years the Christus of the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play, has been elected mayor of Ober-Ammergau.

July 28.—President Romana opens the Peruvian Congress, accepting President McKinley's recommendation for an international conference.

July 29.—King Humbert of Italy is assassinated at Monza, in Lombardy.

Philippines: During the past week 180 Filipinos were killed and 60 captured; American losses 10 killed and 14 wounded.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

July 25.—The Populists, Democrats, and Silver Republicans of Kansas have arranged a plan for fusion.

The New York Prohibitionists nominate Dr. William W. Wardwell, of New York, for governor.

The Texas Populists nominate Jerome C. Kearly, of Dallas county, for governor.

The Michigan Democrats nominate Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, for governor.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 23.—The new Japanese Minister to this country, M. Takahira, arrives in San Francisco.

July 24.—The new torpedo-boat destroyer *Dab* is launched at Richmond.

July 25.—Charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government were made by the Philippines Company, a freight-carrying concern, against Lieut.-Col. Amos S. Kimball, Quartermaster, U. S. A., and were denied by Colonel Kimball.

An association of leading publishers is formed.

July 26.—Riots among the white men and negroes of New Orleans during the last few days have necessitated strict precautions by ordering troops to armories and swearing in five hundred special policemen.

July 27.—The race rioting in New Orleans results in a battle between the police and citizens on one side and Robert Charles, a negro desperado, on the ather. Charles kills three more people, wounds four, and is himself "shot to pieces."

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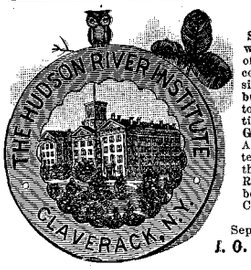

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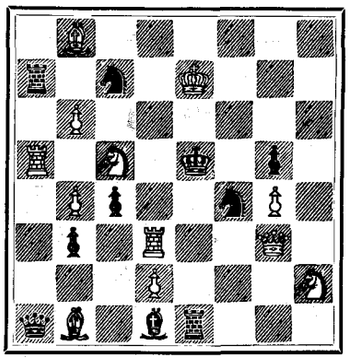
Problem 491.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Second Special Prize, Fifth International Problem-Tourney, *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

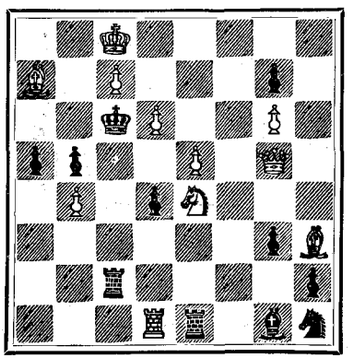
White mates in two moves.

Problem 492.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 485 (July 14).

Key-move, B—R 2.

No. 486.

1. Kt—B 5 / K x Kt	2. B—R 7 ch / K—Q 3	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / B—K 6	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K x P	3. Q x R, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B—B 7	2. P—B 3 ch / Any	3. Q x B, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. Q—Q 2 ch / K x Kt	3. B—R 7, mate
1. ..... / P—B 6	2. Kt—Kt 3 ch / K—B 5	3. Q—K 2, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C.; J. E. Frost, Hudson, Mich.

485 (only): F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; O. L. Veerhoff, Washington, D. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; G. B. Morrison, College View, Neb.

486 (only): W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; J. D. Leduc, Ste. Scholastique, Can.

Comments (485): "Chief merit a well-hidden key"—M. W. H.; "Fine"—C. R. O.; "May be claimed as A 1"—F. H. J.; "Rather monotonous"—W. W.; "Above the average"—J. G. L.; "It seems that the Kt must mate, hence the B must move. Where shall he go? It seems he should go to Kt 8, but Black R—R 5 covers the square. It is now plain that the R must be shut off, so we get the key"—R. J. M.; "More difficult and better in every way than some of your first-prizers"—J. E. W.; "Charming and will deceive the unwary"—F. S. F.

(485): "Good, but not of the highest order"—M. W. H.; "Pretty, but not difficult"—C. R. O.; "Not equal to the best, but very fine every way"—F. H. J.; "Very neat, but very easy"—W. W.; "Rather weak competition in which this took a prize"—W. R. C.; "A perfect problem, though simple. It shows the value of Pawns. I vote it a first prize"—S. M. M.

In addition to those reported, A. T., and Dr. H. W Fannin, Hackett, Ark., got 485 (July 7).

Dr. Dalton's Prize Problems.

(Nos. 471 and 472.)

THE JUDGE'S REPORT.

Owing to the use, in the announcement of this competition, of the word "analytical" instead of "critical" solution, many solvers did not send critical comments, while the solution technically most exhaustive was not accompanied by any criticism. It has, therefore, been decided to award two prizes, one to H. W. Barry, Boston, for the best critical comments, and the other to H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt., for the solution most exact in detail.

Mr. Barry's brief comments, showing a fine comprehension of the philosophy of problem-construction, serve the original purpose of the composers, which was to bring out intelligent criticism. The criticism of the average solver consists, mainly, of adjectives and superlatives.

It is curious that, among all the solutions received, not one was analytically complete, as regards No. 471. Mr. Ketcham's was most exhaustive in this respect; but he failed to note one variation, an obscure dual on the third move of a variation whose second move is itself a dual, viz.:

1. R—B 7 / Q—K 8	2. Kt—K 3 ch / K—K 5	3. Q x R, mate

Only one solver gave this series of moves, and his solution was deficient in other respects.

CRITICISM BY H. W. BARRY.

No. 471.

A very original, well-constructed, and entertaining example of the "Bristol," with a cunningly devised key-move, and rather above the average of its class as regards difficulty, owing to the most excellent "try," R—B 6, defeated by Q—Q 6 or R x P. The variation,

1. R—B 7 / P x Kt	2. R—K 7 ch / K—K 5	3. Q x P, mate
	2. ..... / Kt—B 2	3. Kt - B 6, mate

is very novel and neatly introduced. Considering the powerful and varied Black defense, the minor defects are unimportant, and Black has also a sufficient number of moves at his disposal, which restricts White to one method of precedure, to relieve the monotony. Good judgment is shown in the placing of the White Q B P, the creating of a double mate after 1 ..... / P—K 5 being of little consequence in view of the results obtained. Other good "tries" are Q—Kt 4, 5, 7; Kt—Q 6; B—Q 4.

No. 472.

A very neat and artistic little problem, with two pretty "quiet" continuations; a neat Queen-sacrifice, and three clean mates out of five. Free from duals throughout. Of course, the inactive position of White's Q Kt, together with obviously completed "side" mating-position on Black K R 3 (brought about by means of the Queen-sacrifice), prevents difficulty. Nevertheless, Kt—B 3 and Q—Q 7 are good "tries," and in positions of this sort one looks for piquancy and delicacy of expression rather than depth. In the former regard the problem fairly satisfies expectations, (both White Kts being interested in two of the mating positions); and in the latter regard it is irreproachable. The cleverly placed Black Kt and White K lend a most pleasing effect to the whole.

Mr. Ketcham's analysis shows 71 different mates in No. 471, and 37 in No. 472.

In justice to a number of our solvers it should be known that many of them who solved these problems did not enter into competition for the prize.

Lack of space prevents us from giving solution in full. We gave the key-moves several weeks ago: No. 471, R—B 7; No. 472, Kt- Q Kt 2.

The Munich Tournament.

The International Chess-Tournament under the auspices of the German Chess-Association began in Munich on July 23. With the exception of Lasker, Tschigorin, and Marshall, all the experts were present: Pillsbury, Showalter, Burn, Maroczy, Janowski, Marco, Schlechter, Bardeleben, Berger, Halprin, Gottschall, Cohn, Billecard, Popiel, Jakob, Wolf.

Games from the Paris Tournament.

"PILLSY'S BRILLIANT."

Comments by Reichelm.

It must not be supposed that Marshall played all the good Chess in Paris, for there are others, notably Mr. Pillsbury's win against George Marco.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARCO. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt - B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
5 P—K 3	Castles
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2
8 P x P	P x P
9 Kt—K 5	Q Kt—Q 2
10 P—K B 4	P—Q B 4
11 Castles	P—B 5

This push is bad tactics. Q R—B sq was more to the purpose.

12 B—B 2	P—Q R 3
13 Q—B 3	P—Q Kt 4

Pillsbury now indulges in Newman's new maneuvre.

14 Q—R 3	P - K Kt 3

White had intended Kt x Kt, and on Queen retaking, B x P ch.

15 P—B 5	P - Kt 5
16 P x Kt P	B P x P
17 Q—R 4	P x Kt
18 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt

The game is now wound up in a blaze of glory.

19 R x Kt	P—Q R 4

B x R rather better in the prolonging sense.

20 Q R - K B sq	R—R 3
21 B x P	P x B

White announced mate in seven moves.

22 R x R ch	B x R
23 R x B ch	K x R

At this point Marco resigned; but the elegant finish is:

24 Q - R 8 ch	K—B 2
25 Q - R 7 ch	K—B sq

If King elsewhere, he is mated at once.

26 Q x Q, and wins.

Chess Nuts.

IF you can not give a good reason for making a move, the probability is that you have made a bad move.

IT is not sufficient that you select a *good* move; what you should try to make is the *best* move.

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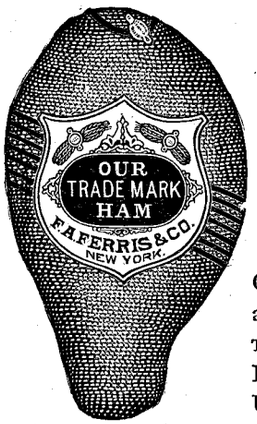

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